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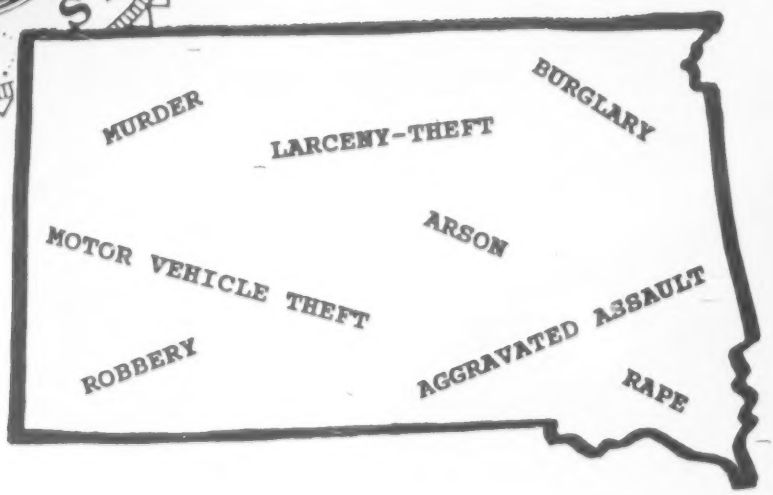
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA

1988



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

CRIME
IN
SOUTH DAKOTA
1988

A Summary Based on Uniform
Crime Reports

Statistical Analysis Center
Division of Criminal Investigation
Office of the Attorney General
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CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

For over 50 years, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program has served as the national clearinghouse for crimes reported to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies. In South Dakota, the data collected by UCR participants is forwarded directly to the FBI by each individual law enforcement agency. Currently, there is no state-level UCR clearinghouse in South Dakota to act as intermediary between the FBI and local UCR participants. The overall crime data reported here was derived from the FBI's publication of Crime in the United States, 1988. These data were analyzed and interpreted by the South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center (SDSAC) at the Division of Criminal Investigation.

The last section of this report analyzes data relative to individual cities in South Dakota. This data was collected by the South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center in cooperation with local UCR participants. The FBI only individually reports statistics for cities with population greater than 10,000 in its publication. Consequently, statistics for many reporting agencies in South Dakota are not individually noted in the FBI's yearly report nor have they been in Crime in South Dakota in the past. This year, the SDSAC has attempted to individually report all available UCR statistics for each reporting agency in the State.

In the absence of a centralized UCR effort, the SAC requested UCR data for Calendar Year 1988 from UCR participants in the State. Data was received from forty agencies. Unfortunately, some agencies were unable to comply with this request because they did not have a policy of maintaining copies of their UCR reports submitted to the FBI. Some of these agencies reconstructed their reports from logs and case files. Thus, this data is the result of each responding agency's self-report and the resulting summary section contained in this report can only be as accurate as the data provided by each responding agency.

This annual report, Crime in South Dakota, 1988, presents data on reported crime in South Dakota during Calendar Year 1988, and examines crime trends experienced in South Dakota during the past ten years (1979-1988).

This data is an attempt to measure crime in South Dakota. The data should not be construed to evaluate the effectiveness or productivity of law enforcement agencies in the State.

Certain constraints should be noted in interpreting and drawing conclusions from this data. Law enforcement agencies covering approximately 71 percent of the state's

population participate in the national UCR Program. Therefore, the FBI must scientifically estimate crime counts for the non-participating jurisdictions. Using the known crime experiences of similar areas within a state, the estimates are computed by assigning the same proportional crime volumes to non-reporting agencies.

Another limitation in crime reporting practices concerns the unit of crime measurement - "reported crime". Law enforcement agencies can only report crimes which are known to them. In many instances, citizens do not report crimes directly to these agencies but instead may report them to prosecuting authorities. These crimes are thus not recorded through the law enforcement system. In addition, a considerable volume of crime is never reported to law enforcement agencies because the victims are apathetic; distrust the criminal justice system; or they may fear retaliation from the offender. Consequently, information concerning many offenses is never recorded through the law enforcement system or subsequent UCR reporting.

In spite of these limitations the information presented in this report portrays the most accurate and realistic assessment of crime in South Dakota. In reporting offenses to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, offenses are classified according to standardized definitions that are used throughout the Nation. The UCR definitions are designed to insure that offenses with different titles under the laws of each state are appropriately classified and counted under the UCR Program without regard to findings of courts or juries, since the statistics are gathered primarily to assist in identifying areas of concern to law enforcement officers, and are not intended to reflect the outcomes of inquests, hearings, or trials.

CRIME FACTORS:

Crime in South Dakota's communities is a serious concern not only of law enforcement but also to the public. Various factors affect the volume and type of crimes committed. Some examples of such factors are:

Population density and size of jurisdiction

Variation in demographics of the population, specifically age structure

Stability of population with respect to resident mobility and transient factors

Economic conditions, including job availability

Cultural conditions, such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics

Climate

Effective strength of law enforcement agencies

Administrative and investigative emphasis of law enforcement

Policies of other branches of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional and probational)

Citizen attitudes toward crime

Crime reporting practices of the community

These and other crime influencing factors are present, to some degree, in every community. Comparisons of crime figures between communities should not be made without considering contributing factors present in each community.

THE CRIME INDEX:

The Crime Index is used as a basic measure of crime. The component crimes of the Crime Index were selected for use as an index based on their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence, and the likelihood that citizens would report these crimes to law enforcement agencies.

Eight crimes make up the UCR's Crime Index. The offenses of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault are categorized as Violent Crimes. The offenses of burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson are classed as Property Crimes. The Crime Index is the total of these offenses reported to law enforcement agencies over a specified period of time.

The total number of criminal acts committed is unknown, but those that are reported to law enforcement officials provide the basis for a count. Not all crimes come readily to the attention of law enforcement; not all crimes are of sufficient importance to be significant in an index; and not all crimes occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. With these considerations in mind, and with all state and national reporting jurisdictions using uniform reporting procedures and offense definitions, the above crimes were selected as a group to furnish an abbreviated and convenient measure of crime.

The crime counts used in the Crime Index and set forth in this publication are based on actual offenses established and determined by law enforcement investigation. When a law enforcement agency receives a complaint of a criminal matter and the follow-up investigation discloses no crime occurred it is determined to be "unfounded". These "unfounded" complaints are eliminated from the actual crime count and thus, are not included in the Total Crime Index.

In the event that more than one crime is committed simultaneously (multiple offense situation), the UCR Program instructs agencies to implement the "Hierarchy Rule". The "Hierarchy Rule" requires that each offense be classified as to which are Part I Offenses. Then, only the most serious offense is counted for UCR purposes with the exception of Arson offenses. The "Hierarchy Rule" applies only to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant may be prosecuted.

DEGREE OF SERIOUSNESS:

The Crime Index does not explicitly reflect the varying degrees of seriousness of its components. Each crime receives the same weight as it is added to the Index. Consequently, an auto theft is counted the same as a murder, and an aggravated assault is weighted equally with an attempted burglary. Any review of crime must consider the volume, rate and trend of each offense that comprises the Index and the relationship between these crimes.

CRIME RATE:

Crime rates represent the rate of crime in relation to the population of a given jurisdiction. The rates are calculated to provide agencies with a means of measuring the magnitude of crime existing in relation to the population in a specific jurisdiction. Crime rates allow the comparison of the volume of crime in different jurisdictions with varying populations.

It should be noted that the Crime Rate is based on the numerical factor of population and does not incorporate any of the other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime in a given community. The effect of changes in population rates should be kept in mind when attempting to make comparisons of Crime Rates.

All crime rates presented in this report are per 100,000 population. Crime Rates are calculated by dividing the number of offenses by the population and multiplying the results by 100,000.

THE 1988 SUMMARY:

While the National Crime Index Total rose three percent to 13.9 million offenses in 1988, crime in South Dakota declined from 1987 to 1988. The state's Crime Index decreased 2.8 percent (Figure 1). There were 18,454 Part I Offenses reported by South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1988. This was the second time in three years that crime declined in South Dakota (Figure 2 & 3). A total of 19 states in the United States experienced crime decreases in 1988.

South Dakota's Crime Rate continues to be significantly lower than the national average (Figure 4). The Crime Rate in the state during 1988 was 2,581.0 per 100,000 population, while the rate for the nation was 5,664.2 per 100,000. In fact, South Dakota ranked 49th out of the 50 states in Total Crime Index Rate (Figure 5). West Virginia was the only state in the nation to have a lower overall Crime Rate than South Dakota.

South Dakota compared favorably with the contiguous states of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming (Figure 6). South Dakota's overall Crime Rate was the lowest of all the contiguous states. South Dakota had the second highest murder rate of the surrounding states at 3.1 per 100,000 population. Only Nebraska had a higher rate at 3.6 per 100,000 population. South Dakota also had the second-highest rape rate of any of the surrounding states at 26.9 per 100,000 population. Only Minnesota had a higher rate at 31.0 rapes per 100,000 population for the contiguous states.

Figure 1

COMPARISON OF PART I CRIMES
IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1987 AND 1988

	NUMBER OF CRIMES			RATE PER 100,000		
	1987	1988	CHANGE	1987	1988	CHANGE
Crime Index Total	18,987	18,454	-2.8%	2,678.0	2,581.0	-3.6%
Violent Crime	849	813	-4.2%	119.7	113.7	-5.0%
Property Crime	18,138	17,641	-2.7%	2,558.3	2,467.3	-3.6%
Murder	13	22	+69.2%	1.8	3.1	+72.2%
Rape	146	192	+31.5%	20.6	26.9	+30.6%
Robbery	87	87	0	12.3	12.2	-.8%
Aggravated Assault	603	512	-15.1%	85.0	71.6	-15.8%
Burglary	3,787	3,703	-2.2%	534.1	517.9	-3.0%
Larceny/Theft	13,673	13,255	-3.1%	1,928.5	1,853.8	-3.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	678	683	+.7%	95.6	95.5	-.1%

Figure 2

TOTAL CRIME RATE

South Dakota 1979–1988

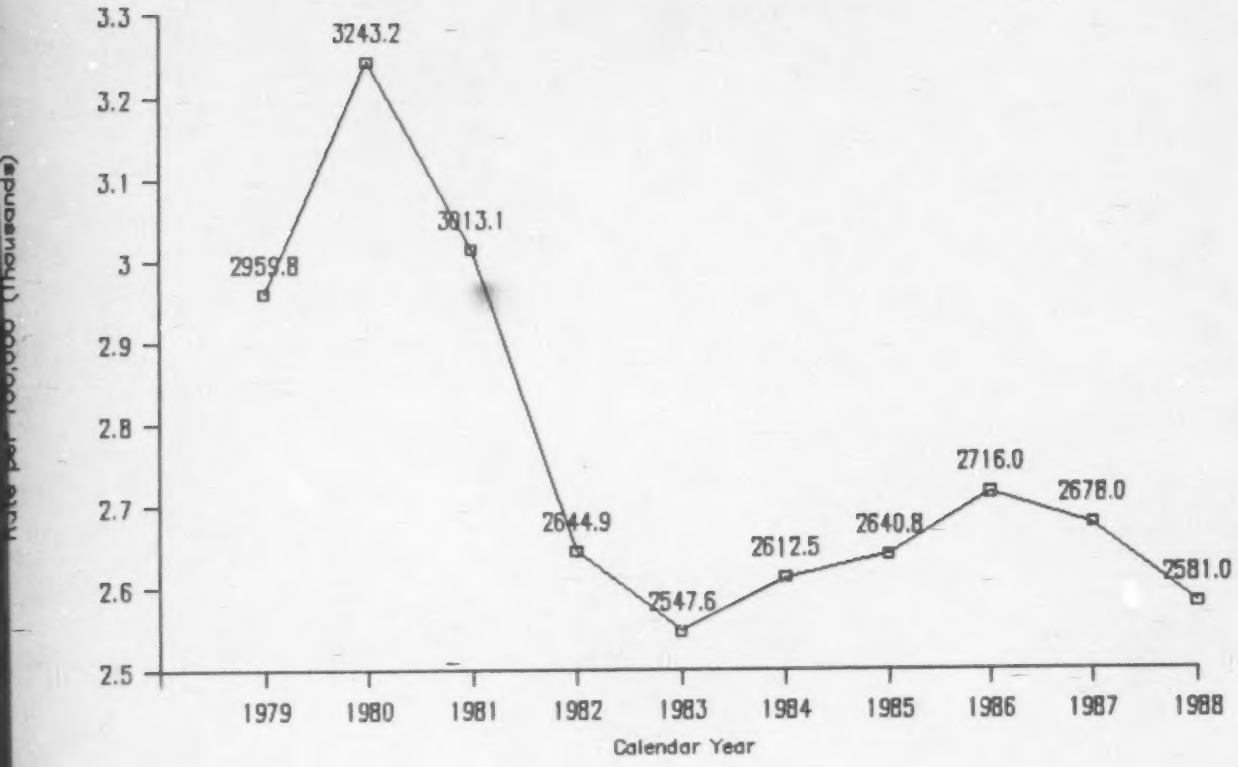


Figure 3

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)

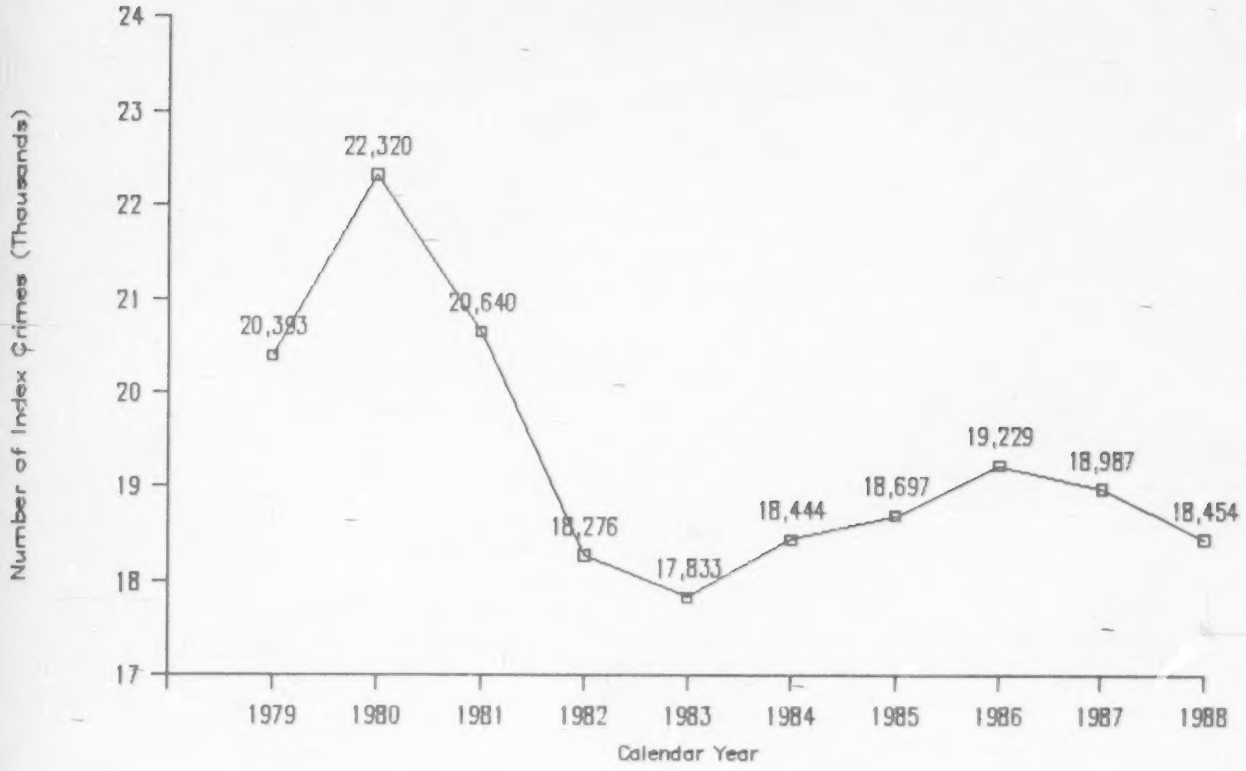


Figure 4

COMPARISON OF 1988 CRIME RATES PER 100,000
BETWEEN SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE NATION

	SOUTH DAKOTA	THE NATION
Crime Index Total	2,581.0	5,664.2
Violent Crime	113.7	637.2
Property Crime	2,467.3	5,027.1
Murder	3.1	8.4
Rape	26.9	37.6
Robbery	12.2	220.9
Aggravated Assault	71.6	370.2
Burglary	517.9	1,309.2
Larceny/Theft	1,853.8	3,134.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	95.5	582.9

Figure 5

COMPARISON OF 1988 CRIME RATES PER 100,000
BETWEEN SOUTH DAKOTA AND ALL OTHER STATES

South Dakota ranks 49th in the Total Crime Index Rate

South Dakota ranks 49th in the Violent Crime Rate

South Dakota ranks 49th in the Property Crime Rate

South Dakota ranks 41st in the Murder Rate

South Dakota ranks 34th in the Rape Rate

South Dakota ranks 49th in the Robbery Rate

South Dakota ranks 49th in the Aggravated Assault Rate

South Dakota ranks 49th in the Burglary Rate

South Dakota ranks 46th in the Larceny/Theft Rate

South Dakota ranks 50th in the Motor Vehicle Theft Rate

Figure 6

1988 CRIME RATES IN THE CONTIGUOUS STATES
(Rates per 100,000)

	IOWA	MINNESOTA	MONTANA	NEBRASKA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	WYOMING
Crime Index Total	4,076.7	4,314.7	4,267.0	4,140.0	2,728.1	2,581.0	3,967.1
Violent Crime	256.8	290.1	123.0	273.2	59.1	113.7	314.0
Property Crime	3,819.8	4,024.7	4,144.0	3,866.8	2,668.9	2,467.3	3,653.1
Murder	1.7	2.9	2.6	3.6	1.8	3.1	2.5
Rape	15.7	31.0	16.8	24.0	11.2	26.9	24.0
Robbery	39.9	94.7	22.6	56.1	8.1	12.2	15.1
Aggravated Assault	199.5	161.4	81.0	189.4	38.0	71.6	272.4
Burglary	854.3	909.6	703.6	765.2	437.7	517.9	658.8
Larceny/Theft	2,803.4	2,775.8	3,224.0	2,912.8	2,112.7	1,853.8	2,851.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	162.2	339.3	216.4	188.8	118.6	95.5	142.5

DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX OFFENSES:

During 1988, a total of 18,454 Crime Index Offenses were reported or known to South Dakota law enforcement agencies. By far, the bulk of all offenses reported in 1988 were Property Crimes. These totaled 17,641 or 95.6 percent of the Total Index. Larceny/theft alone accounted for 72 percent of the Total Crime Index in 1988 and 75 percent of all Property Crimes. As a group, Violent Crimes were responsible for 4.4 percent of the Crime Index Total.

Given the larger volume of Property Crimes, any change detected in the Crime Index is primarily a result of fluctuations in Property Crimes. For instance, Violent Crimes fell by 4.2 percent from 1987 to 1988 and Property Crime totals fell by 2.7 percent, the resulting Crime Index Total fell by only 2.8 percent for the year. Clearly the decrease in Total Index Crime is largely influenced by the decrease in Property Crimes.

VIOLENT

CRIME

MURDER

RAPE

ROBBERY

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

VIOLENT CRIMES:

> For UCR purposes, Violent Crime consists of the sum total of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement. Violent Crimes involve the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender, and because of their nature, are generally considered to be more serious than Property Crimes.

With the exception of robbery, one Violent Crime is counted for each person victimized. In the instance of robbery, each act or operation is counted as one offense as it is added to the crime total.

After significant increases in 1983 and 1984, Violent Crime continued to decrease in South Dakota in 1988. There were 813 crimes of violence reported or known to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1988. This represents a drop of 4.2 percent from the 1987 total of 849 crimes. The decrease in Violent Crime for South Dakota contrasts with the 5.5 percent increase in Violent Crime nationwide from 1987 to 1988. Forty-two states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in Violent Crime. South Dakota was one of a few states to report a decrease in Violent Crime from Calendar Year 1987 to 1988.

In South Dakota, two of the four offenses which make up the Violent Crime total rose from 1987 to 1988. Murders increased from 13 in 1987 to 22 in 1988 - an increase of 69.2 percent for the period. Rapes increased from 146 in 1987 to 192 in 1988. This represents a - 31.5 percent increase in rape for the period.

Aggravated assault decreased in 1988. Aggravated assault fell by 15.1 percent. Robbery figures showed no change from 1987 to 1988.

The national rate of Violent Crime per 100,000 population was 637.2 for 1988. The Violent Crime Rate in South Dakota was significantly lower than the national average. The state's Violent Crime Rate of 113.7 per 100,000 population ranked 49th among the 50 states. Only, North Dakota had a lower rate of Violent Crime per 100,000 population.

Figure 7

TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)

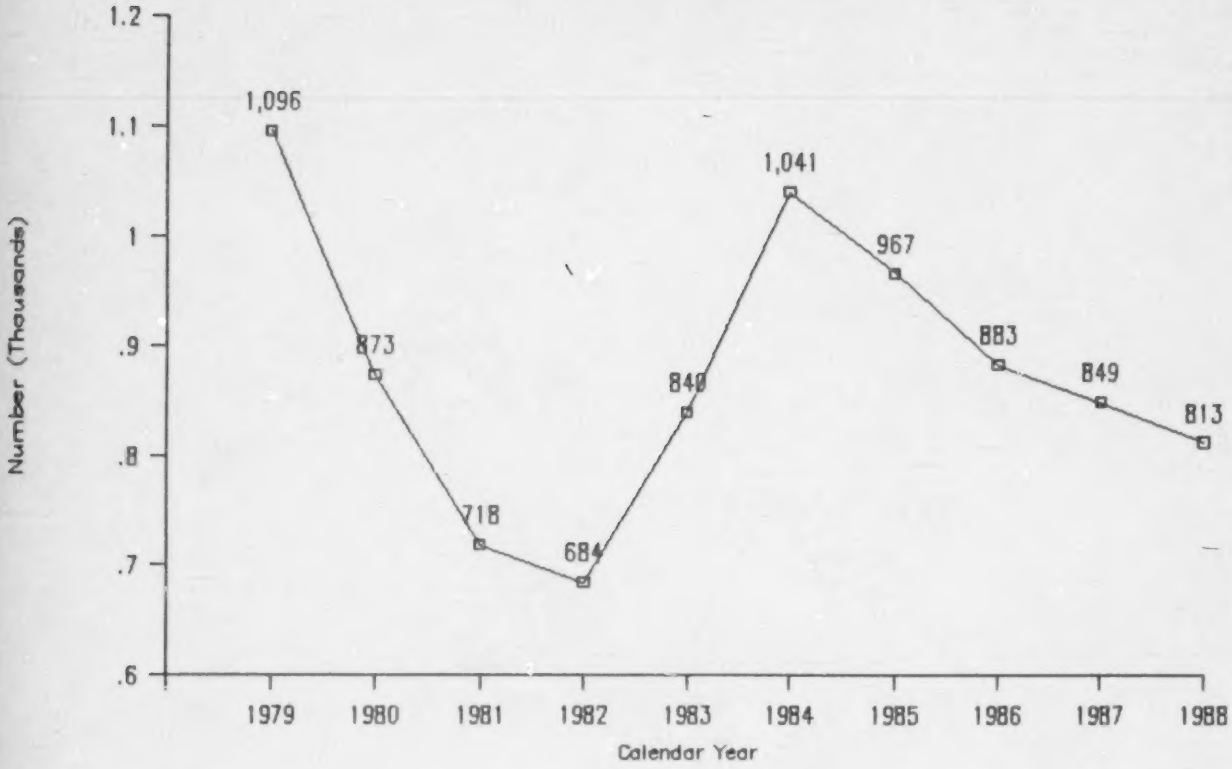
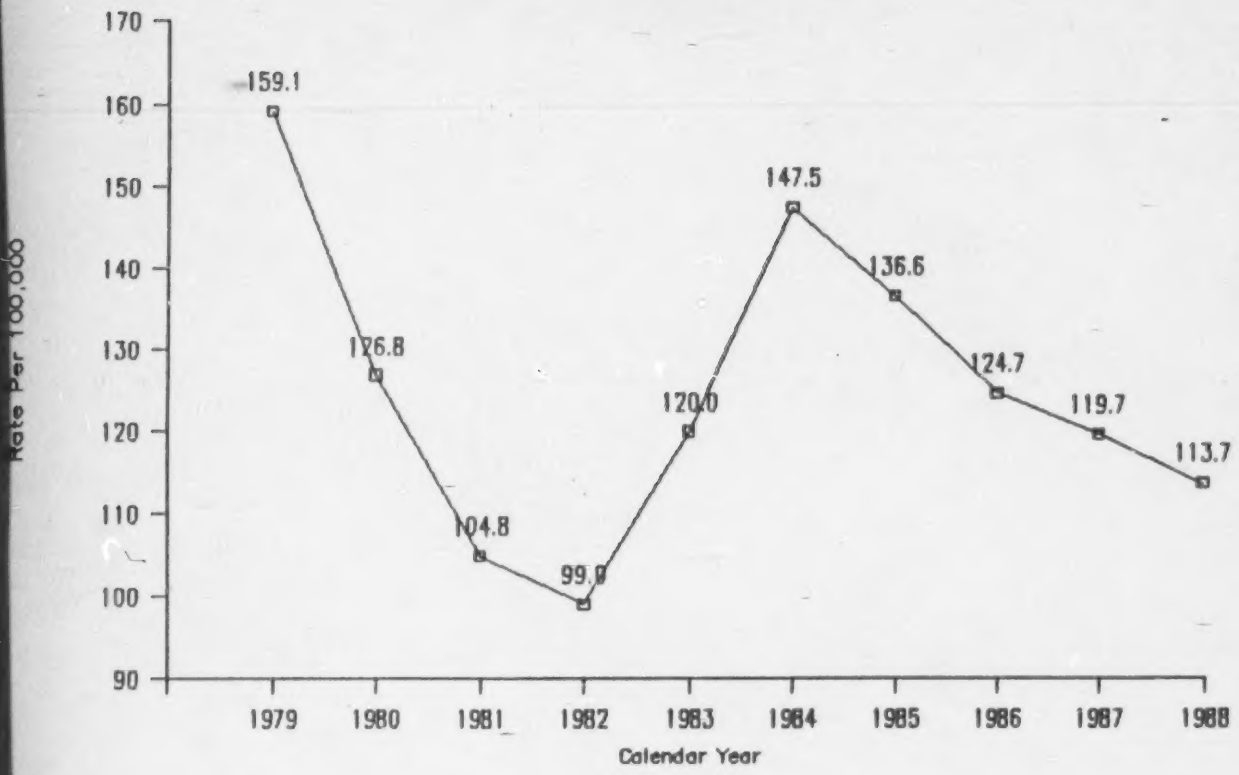


Figure 8

VIOLENT CRIME RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)



MURDER:

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident. Although man slaughter by negligence is recorded on the "offense known to police" form along with murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, it is not discussed in this report. Attempts to murder are not included in the classification of this offense, but are scored as aggravated assaults.

Twenty-two murders were reported in South Dakota during 1988, representing a little over one-tenth of a percent of the distribution of the Total Crime Index for the state. As shown in Figure 9, the murder rate in South Dakota attained an all time high for the ten-year period in 1986 at 4.0 per 100,000 population, a difference of .9 from the 1988 murder rate.

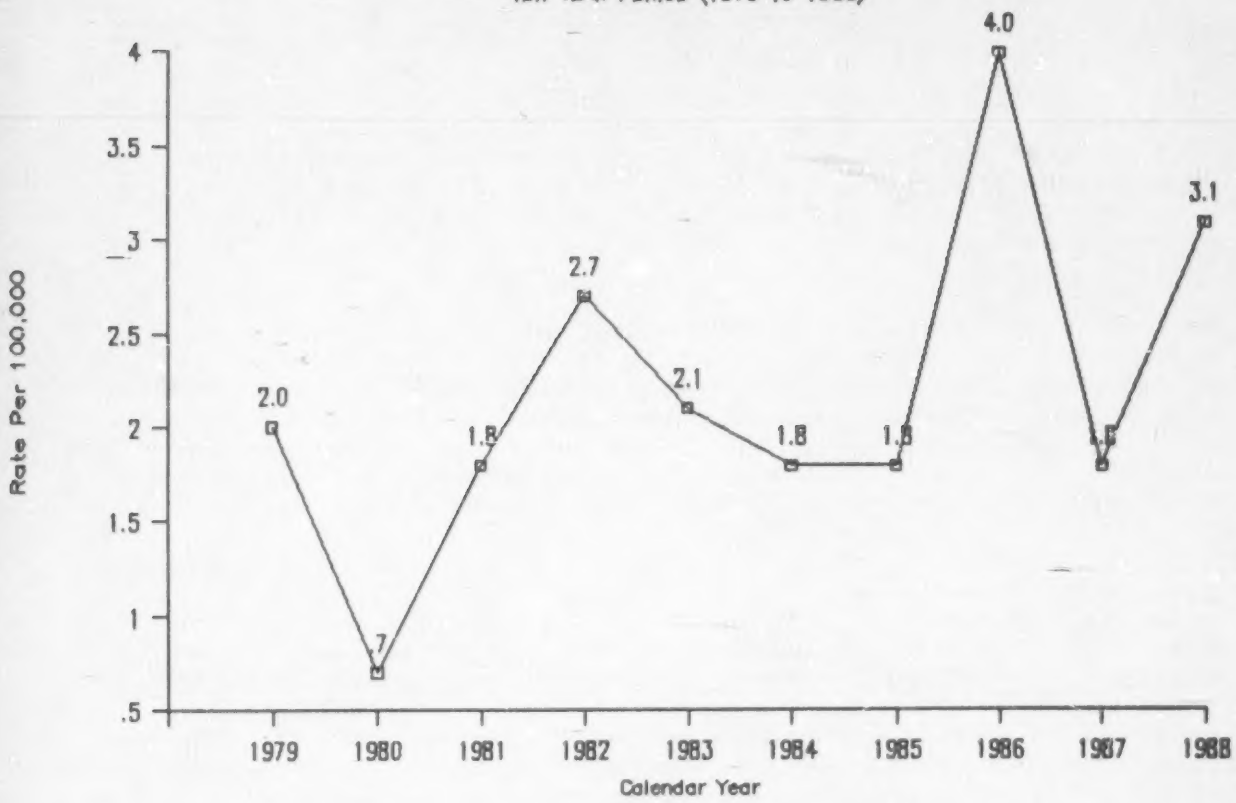
Murders occur relatively infrequently in South Dakota. Given the relatively low volume of this offense, modest fluctuations may result in significant percent changes. Therefore, caution is urged when interpreting any "percent change" figures in this offense category.

The 1988 South Dakota murder rate of 3.1 per 100,000 was considerably lower than the national murder rate of 8.4 murders per 100,000 population. According to national estimates, 20,675 persons were murdered in 1988. This represents an increase of 2.9 percent over the 1987 total. Over half of the murders committed nationally in 1988 were perpetrated by relatives (15 percent) or persons acquainted with the victims (40 percent). Among all female murder victims in 1988, 31 percent were slain by husbands or boyfriends. Five percent of the male victims were killed by wives or girlfriends.

Figure 9

MURDER RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)



RAPE:

> Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

Forcible rape differs from other violent crimes in that the victim in many cases, is reluctant to report the offense to police. In fact, rape is generally recognized as the most under-reported of all crimes. The investigation by police, medical examination, court procedure, and fear of any accompanying stigma have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to make the offense known to the police.

After two years of sharp increases in 1983 and 1984, the number of rapes dropped dramatically in 1985. The number of rapes in South Dakota continued to fall by 25.6 percent in 1986. In 1987, the rape rate was back on the increase, and in 1988, this offense continues to increase. There were 192 rapes reported to law enforcement officials in the state in 1988, as compared to 146 reported rapes in 1987. This represents a 31.5 percent increase. These 192 rapes comprised 23.6 percent of the Violent Crime volume and 1.0 percent of the Crime Index Total for South Dakota in 1988.

Nationwide, the number of rapes increased by 2 percent. An estimated 92,486 forcible rapes were reported across the country in 1988. Increases in the number of rapes were experienced in thirty-two states and the District of Columbia, including South Dakota, for the year 1988.

Nationally, the rape rate per 100,000 was 37.6 in 1988. South Dakota's rape rate for 1988 was well below the national average at 26.9 per 100,000 population. As shown by Figure 10, the 1988 rape rate of 26.9 is the highest rate for the ten-year period and equals the rape rate for 1984. South Dakota ranked 34th out of the 50 states in the rate of rape for 1988.

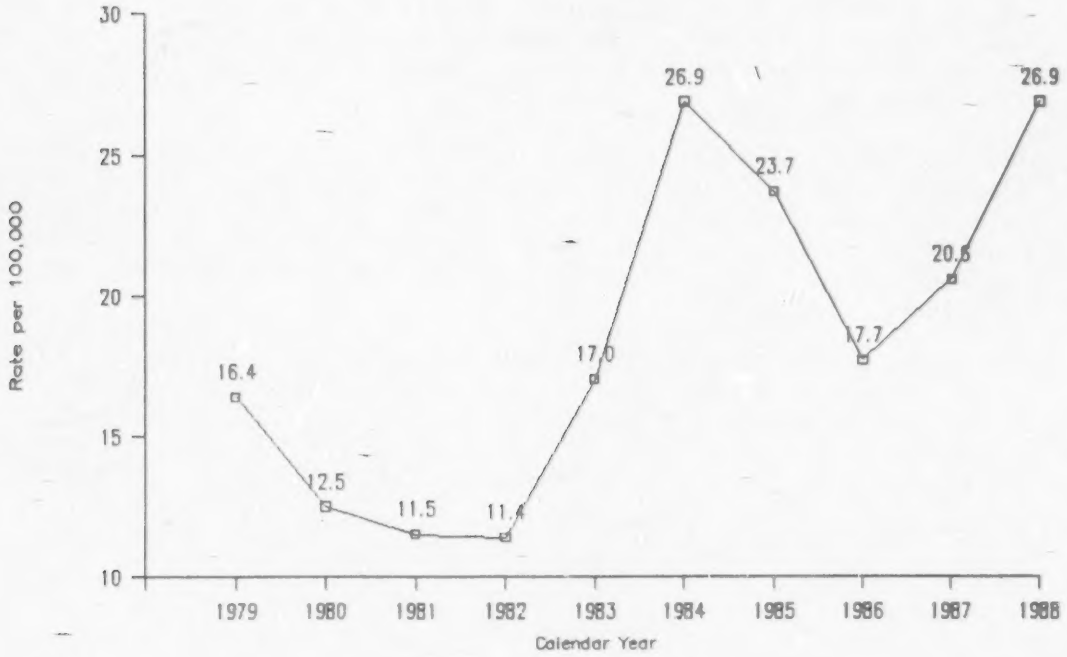
RAPE: (continued)

By Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, the victims of forcible rape are always female. Considering this, a more accurate account of the true victimization rate for this offense requires excluding males from the population base figures. For 1988, it is estimated that 50.1 percent of the state population was female, a total of 358,159 persons. When males are thus excluded from the population base figure, the rate of forcible rapes climbs from 26.9 per 100,000 population to 53.6 per 100,000 population.

Figure 10

RAPE RATE

South Dakota 1979–1988



ROBBERY:

> Robbery is the taking or attempting to take any thing of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. One robbery is counted for each operation, regardless of the number of victims present at the time.

There were 87 robberies reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1988. There was no change in the number of robberies from 1987 to 1988. Nationally, robberies increased by 4.9 percent.

Robberies accounted for a total estimated national loss of $343 million in 1988. Nationally, the value of property stolen due to robberies averaged $631 per incident. Average dollar losses ranged from $344 taken during robberies of convenience stores to $2,885 per bank robbery. The impact of this violent crime on its victims cannot be measured in terms of monetary loss alone. While the object of a robbery is to obtain money or property, the crime always involves force or threat of force, and many victims suffer serious personal injury.

The national robbery rate in 1988 was 220.9 per 100,000 population. This was significantly higher than South Dakota's rate of robbery at 12.2 per 100,000 population for the same year. In fact, South Dakota had the second-lowest robbery rate of any state in the Nation and the District of Columbia.

As shown in Figure 11, the robbery rate generally has experienced a steady decline in South Dakota for the years examined. The one notable exception was in 1985 when the robbery rate increased to 17.1 per 100,000. The robbery rate per 100,000 1988 is the lowest for the past 10 years.

Figure 11

ROBBERY RATE

South Dakota 1979–1988

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:

> Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. One offense is counted for each victim of aggravated assault.
>
> Simple assaults are reported but are not included in the Crime Index. Simple assault is a Part II offense, but the UCR Program collects these statistics as a quality control mechanism and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

There were 512 aggravated assaults reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1988. That was a 15.1 percent decrease over the 1987 figure of 603 assaults. The nation experienced the reverse trend for aggravated assaults. Numbering an estimated 910,092 nationally in 1988, the number of aggravated assaults rose by 6.4 percent.

Aggravated assaults were the most common offense reported within the category of Violent Crimes. Nearly two-thirds (62.9 percent) of all Violent Crimes in South Dakota for the year 1988 were aggravated assaults.

The South Dakota aggravated assault rate of 71.6 per 100,000 was substantially lower than the national average of 370.2 aggravated assaults per 100,000 population. In fact, South Dakota ranked 49th in the nation for the aggravated assault rate.

As shown in Figure 12, the rate of aggravated assaults in the state continues to be on the decline after three years of fairly sharp increases in 1983 and 1984.

Figure 12

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)

PROPERTY CRIME

BURGLARY

LARCENY-THEFT

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

ARSON

PROPERTY CRIME:

> For UCR purposes, Property Crime consists of the sum total of burglaries, larcenies, motor vehicle thefts, and arsons reported to law enforcement. While these offenses generally do not involve personal danger to the victim, the value of property lost in these crimes is many times greater than in violent crimes. Generally, one property crime is counted for each act or operation.

There were 17,641 Property Crimes reported to law enforcement agencies in South Dakota in 1988. This represented a 2.7 percent decrease over the 18,138 Property Crimes reported in 1987 (see Figure 13). Nationally, over 12 million Property Crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies, an increase of 2.8 percent from the previous year.

The 1988 Property Crime rate of 2,467.3 meant that 2,467 crimes against property were committed against every 100,000 persons in South Dakota (Figure 14). South Dakota's rate of Property Crime was the second lowest in the nation, only above that of West Virginia. The national rate of Property Crime was 5,027.1 per 100,000.

Total property crimes were down 2.7 percent for the state in 1988. The number of burglaries decreased by 2.2 percent. Larceny/thefts were down by 3.1 percent while motor vehicle thefts increased .7 percent for the period.

Figure 13

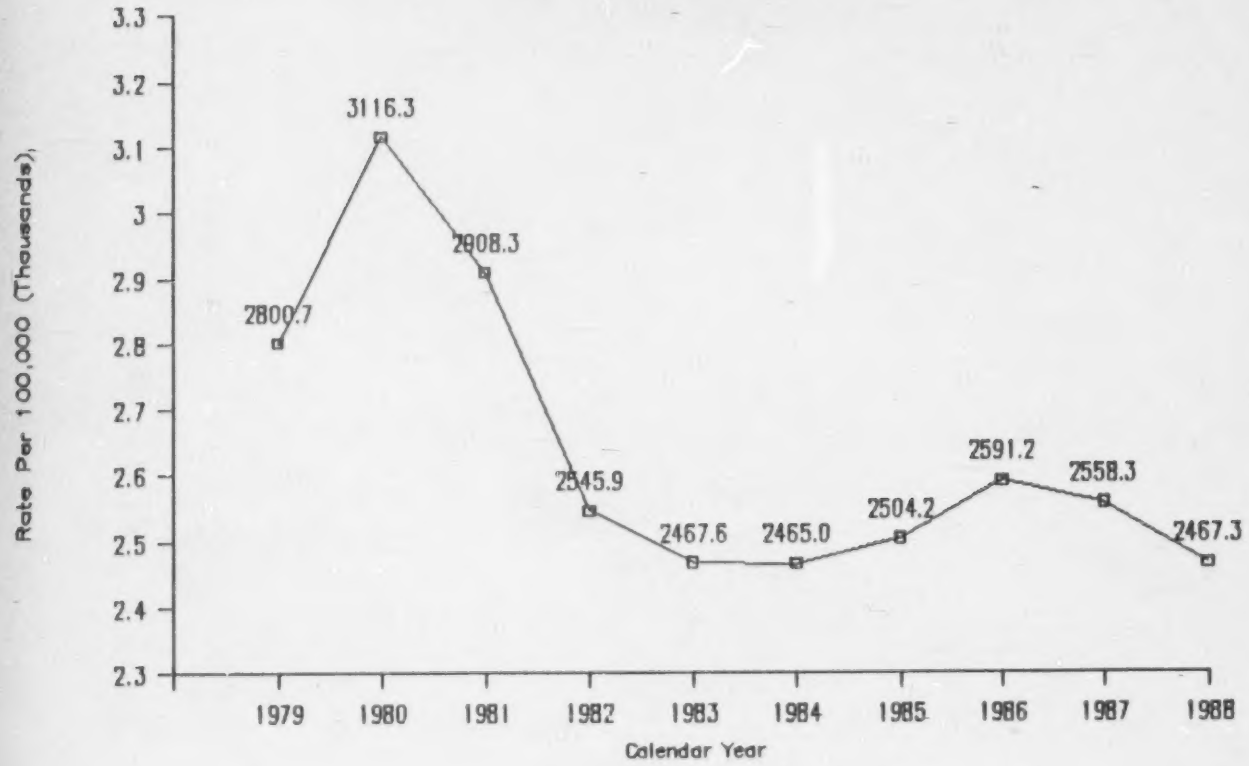
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)

Figure 14

PROPERTY CRIME RATE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)



BURGLARY:

> The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. It is not necessary that force be used in gaining entry in order for the crime to be counted in this category. Attempts to unlawfully enter a structure are also counted. Burglary, in the UCR Program, is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. One offense is counted for each distinct operation.

In 1988, burglary continued to decline in South Dakota. There were 3,703 burglaries reported to law enforcement officials in South Dakota in 1988, representing a decrease of 2.2 percent from the 3,787 burglaries reported in 1987. The state's downward trend for burglary coincided with the national trend. Burglary was down nationwide by .6 percent in 1988.

The national burglary rate was 1,309.2 per 100,000 population for 1988. South Dakota ranked 49th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia with a 1988 burglary rate of 517.9 per 100,000.

As depicted in Figure 15, the burglary rate in South Dakota continues to decline. After reaching a ten-year low in 1984, the burglary rate increased for two years. In 1987, the burglary rate began its descent once again. The burglary rate for 1988, 517.9 per 100,000 population, is the second-lowest burglary rate for the ten-year period studied.

Figure 15

BURGLARY RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)

LARCENY/THEFT:

> Larceny/theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of the property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense. One offense is counted for each distinct operation, regardless of the number of victims.

Approximately seventy percent of all Index Crimes in South Dakota in 1988 were reported as larceny/thefts. A total of 13,255 thefts were reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1988, representing a decrease of 3.1 percent over the 13,673 thefts reported in 1987. An estimated 7,705,872 larceny/theft offenses occurred nationally during 1988, an increase of 2.7 percent when compared to figures for the previous year.

South Dakota's theft rate ranked 46th in the nation, which stood at 1,853.8 per 100,000 population in 1988. That was substantially lower than the national average larceny/theft rate which was 3,134.9 per 100,000 population for the same year.

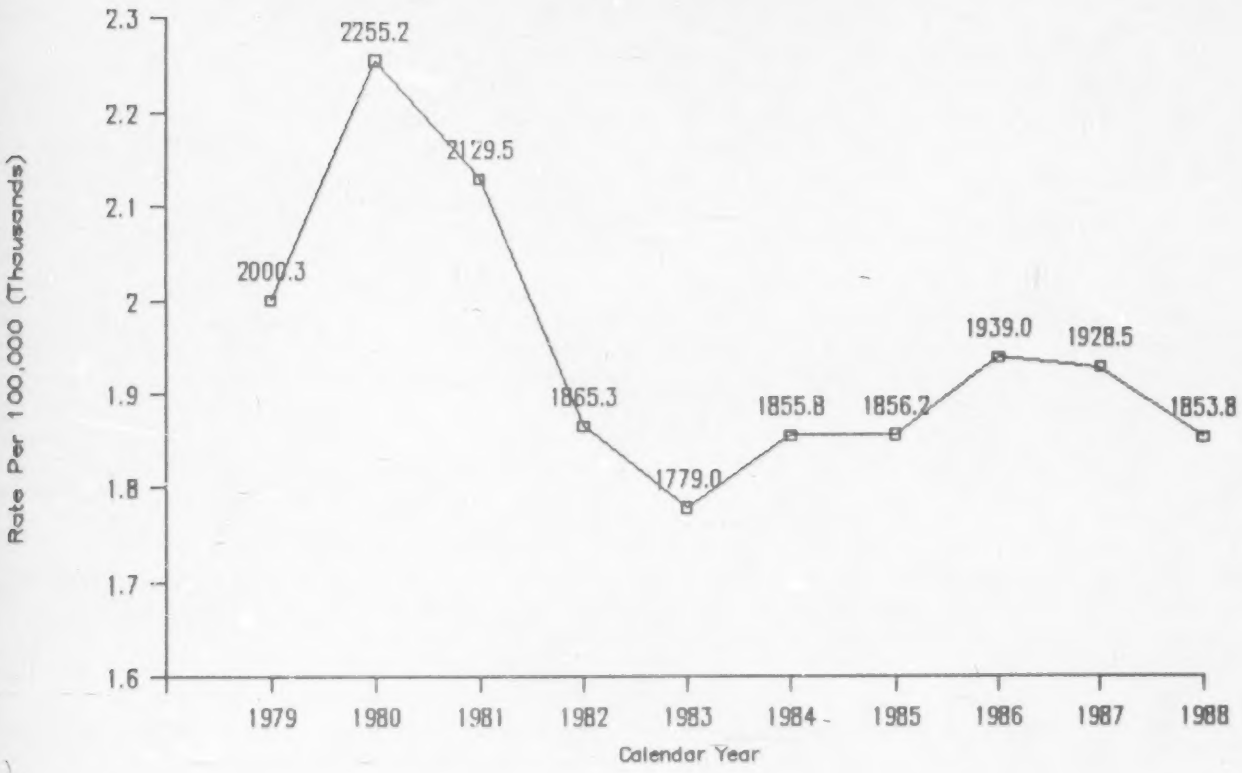
After a high of 2,255.2 larceny/thefts in South Dakota in 1980, the larceny/theft rate dropped by a total of 21.1 percent over the next three years (see Figure 16). The year 1984 ended the downward trend of the larceny/theft rate with a 4.3 percent increase in the rate. A minimal increase of the larceny-theft rate again in 1985 continued this upward trend. The 4.5 percent increase in 1986 made it the highest larceny/theft rate in the past 5 years. In 1987, the rate decreased to 1928.5 per 100,000. 1988 saw this decrease continue to 1,853.8 per 100,000 population.

Since larceny/theft represents the bulk of all Index Offenses, the ten-year trend experienced by the Crime Index as a whole is directly influenced by fluctuations in the larceny/theft rate, and when compared, very similar patterns emerge (see Figures 3 and 16).

Figure 16

LARCENY/THEFT RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:

> Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motorscooters, snowmobiles, etc. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

There were 683 motor vehicles reported stolen to law enforcement agencies in South Dakota in 1988, representing a .7 percent increase from the 678 motor vehicles stolen in the state for 1987. Nationally, motor vehicle theft rose by 11.2 percent from 1987 to 1988.

Motor vehicle thefts in 1988 numbered an estimated 1,432,916 offenses nationwide, comprising 10.3 percent of all Index Crimes for the country. In 1988, an estimated average of 1 of every 128 registered motor vehicles was stolen nationwide. An estimated national loss of over $7 billion in 1988 was due to motor vehicle theft. The average value per vehicle stolen was $5,117 for 1988.

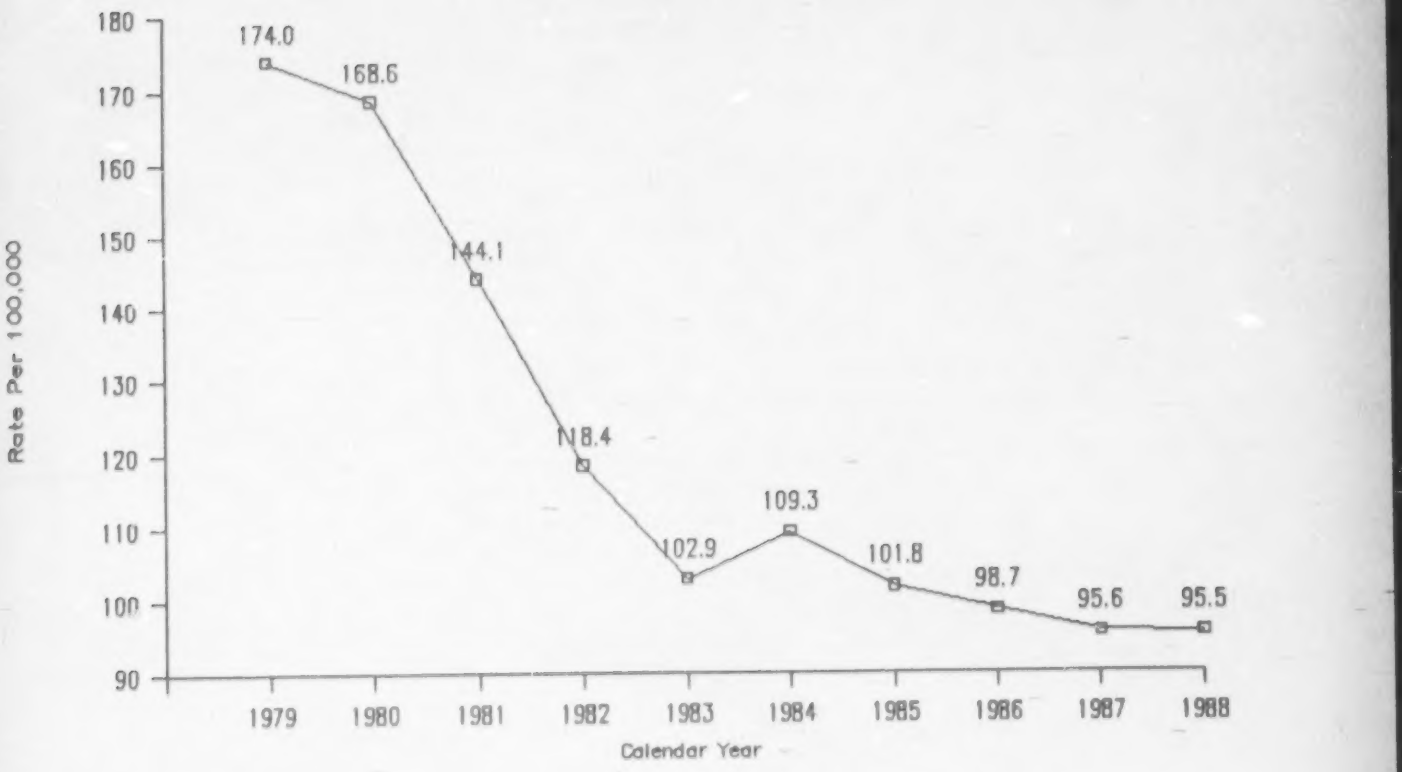
The national average motor vehicle theft rate was at 582.9 per 100,000 population for 1988. South Dakota's rate of 95.5 per 100,000 was the lowest motor vehicle theft rate of all the states in the nation and the District of Columbia.

As shown by Figure 17, South Dakota's motor vehicle theft rate rapidly declined from the high of 174.0 in 1979 to the low of 95.5 in 1988, with the exception of a nominal increase experienced in 1984. The 1988 rate of 95.5 stolen motor vehicles per 100,000 population was the lowest recorded rate for the ten-year period.

Figure 17

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE – SOUTH DAKOTA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1979 TO 1988)



ARSON:

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index Offense which is exempt from the realm of the "Hierarchy Rule".

(Sufficient data for South Dakota and the Nation are not available in order to estimate totals for this offense. However, arson statistics are reported individually for those jurisdictions reporting arson statistics in the last section of this report.)

South Dakota Cities and Counties:

As was noted earlier in this report the FBI's publication, Crime in the United States, analyzes individually the Part I Offenses for cities with population 10,000 and greater. However, there are many cities within the State which participate in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Thus, instead of merely presenting data for the cities specifically mentioned in the FBI's report, the South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center (SDSAC) has attempted to report all available data for cities and counties in South Dakota participating in the UCR Program.

Local law enforcement agencies were contacted individually to request UCR data for Calendar Year 1988. Data for the responding agencies is reported in this section.

Of the seventeen reporting cities, Rapid City had the highest Crime Rate. Although Sioux Falls reported more crimes, Rapid City's ratio of crime to population was higher.

Rapid City had a Crime Rate of 6,783.5 per 100,000 population while reporting 3,560 Index Offenses for 1988. Sioux Falls had a Crime Rate of 4,612.5 per 100,000 and reported 4,488 Index Offenses.

Using 1986 population figures prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota, the estimated combined population of these seventeen cities is 293,180. The total number of Index Crimes reported in these cities was 13,824 for 1988. These cities account for 41.4 percent of South Dakota's population and 74.9 percent of the total number of crimes were reported in these areas.

Only a few of the responding cities had lower Crime Rates than the South Dakota Crime Rate for 1988 of 2,581.0 per 100,000. The average Crime Rate for the seventeen responding cities was 3,701.2 per 100,000 for 1988, which is lower than the Nation's overall Crime Rate.

Two cities (Mitchell and Rapid City) reported higher Crime Rates than the National Crime Rate of 5,664.2 per 100,000 population. Mitchell reported a Crime Rate of 6,336.2 crimes per 100,000 population and Rapid City had a Crime Rate of 6,783.5 per 100,000 population.

For those cities for which the FBI has reported individual data in 1987, five cities (Aberdeen, Huron, Mitchell, Rapid City, and Watertown) experienced decreases in the number of Index Crimes reported. Crime increased from 1987 to 1988 in Brookings, Sioux Falls, and Yankton. For cities less than

10,000 or those not reporting in 1987, comparative data was not available.

Of the twenty-three responding counties, Custer County reported the highest Crime Rate at 3,955.9 per 100,000 population. Minnehaha and Pennington counties reported far more crimes.

Using 1988 population figures prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota, the estimated combined population of these counties is 383,300. The total number of Index Crimes reported in these counties was 2,410 for 1988. Crimes occurring in these responding counties account for 13.1 percent of the total number of crimes reported in the State, and these counties cover 53.6 percent of the total population.

It should be noted that the counties do not report UCR statistics for offenses occurring within city jurisdictions if those cities themselves participate in the UCR Program.

1988

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR

CITY:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX
Aberdeen	25,670	2	6	4	18	145	948	38	10	1,161	1,171
Belle Fourche	4,550	0	0	0	3	33	102	1	---	139	---
Box Elder	4,110	0	4	0	16	34	58	1	---	113	---
Brookings	14,800	0	2	1	4	61	428	36	1	532	533
Burke	730	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	---	8	---
Huron**	12,240	0	7	0	6	70	268	22	2	373	375
Lead	3,990	0	0	0	3	13	61	6	0	83	83
Madison	6,260	0	0	0	1	36	137	6	---	180	---
Mitchell	13,620	0	1	3	23	189	616	31	8	863	871
Pierre	12,600	0	1	2	69	60	388	9	6	529	535
Rapid City	52,480	4	35	29	152	588	2,639	113	---	3,560	---
Salem	1,320	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	---	13	---
Sioux Falls	97,550	4	63	28	143	807	3,264	179	26	4,488	4,514
Spearfish***	5,990	0	2	0	14	39	258	10	1	323	324

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

** Data for the month of January was only partial.

*** Data for the month of January not included.

Population Figures are 1986 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1988

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - (continued)

CITY:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	MODIFIED CRIME INDEX
Vermillion	9,270	0	0	1	5	36	277	17	---	336	---
Watertown	16,670	0	0	0	8	84	542	22	---	656	---
Yankton	11,580	1	5	4	18	71	352	16	1	467	468

*The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1988

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR

County:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX
Bon Homme County	6,800	0	0	0	0	9	21	3	---	33	---
Brown County	36,800	0	4	0	7	29	93	8	---	141	---
Brule County	5,200	0	0	0	14	22	42	7	1	85	86
Custer County	6,800	0	1	0	5	84	166	13	2	269	271
Day County	7,600	0	2	0	0	37	12	1	2	52	54
Deuel County	4,900	0	2	1	0	40	33	1	---	77	---
Edmunds County	4,800	4	1	0	0	6	32	0	---	43	---
Haakon County	2,700	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	---	9	---
Hand County	4,600	0	0	0	1	4	18	0	---	23	---
Hughes County	15,200	0	0	0	1	8	31	2	1	42	43
Jones County	1,400	0	0	0	1	5	4	2	0	12	12
Lake County	10,400	0	0	0	2	28	31	1	0	62	62
Lincoln County	14,900	0	0	0	0	57	21	0	0	78	78
Lyman County	3,700	0	0	1	5	12	32	5	---	55	---
Marshall County	5,000	0	0	0	2	25	47	3	---	77	---

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1988

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - (continued)

County:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX
Miner County	3,400	0	0	0	0	13	25	0	0	38	38
Minnehaha County	125,500	0	3	2	13	109	188	18	2	333	335
Moody County	6,700	0	1	1	2	26	83	1	0	114	114
Pennington County	82,000	0	32	2	30	141	454	17	6	676	682
Potter County	3,600	0	0	0	1	4	13	0	---	18	---
Sully County	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	---	12	---
Union County	10,600	0	0	0	2	40	40	5	---	87	---
Yankton County	18,900	0	0	0	2	17	54	1	---	74	---

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including ARson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Populations Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA CITIES
1988

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Aberdeen	25,670	1,161	4,522.7
Belle Fourche	4,550	139	3,054.9
Box Elder	4,110	113	2,749.4
Brookings	14,800	532	3,594.6
Burke	730	8	1,095.9
Huron*	12,240	373	3,047.4
Lead	3,990	83	2,080.2
Madison	6,260	180	2,875.4
Mitchell	13,620	863	6,336.2
Pierre	12,600	529	4,198.4
Rapid City	52,480	3,560	6,783.5
Salem	1,320	13	984.8
Sioux Falls	97,300	4,488	4,612.5
Spearfish**	5,990	323	5,392.3
Vermillion	9,270	336	3,624.6
Watertown	16,670	656	3,935.2
Yankton	11,580	467	4,032.8

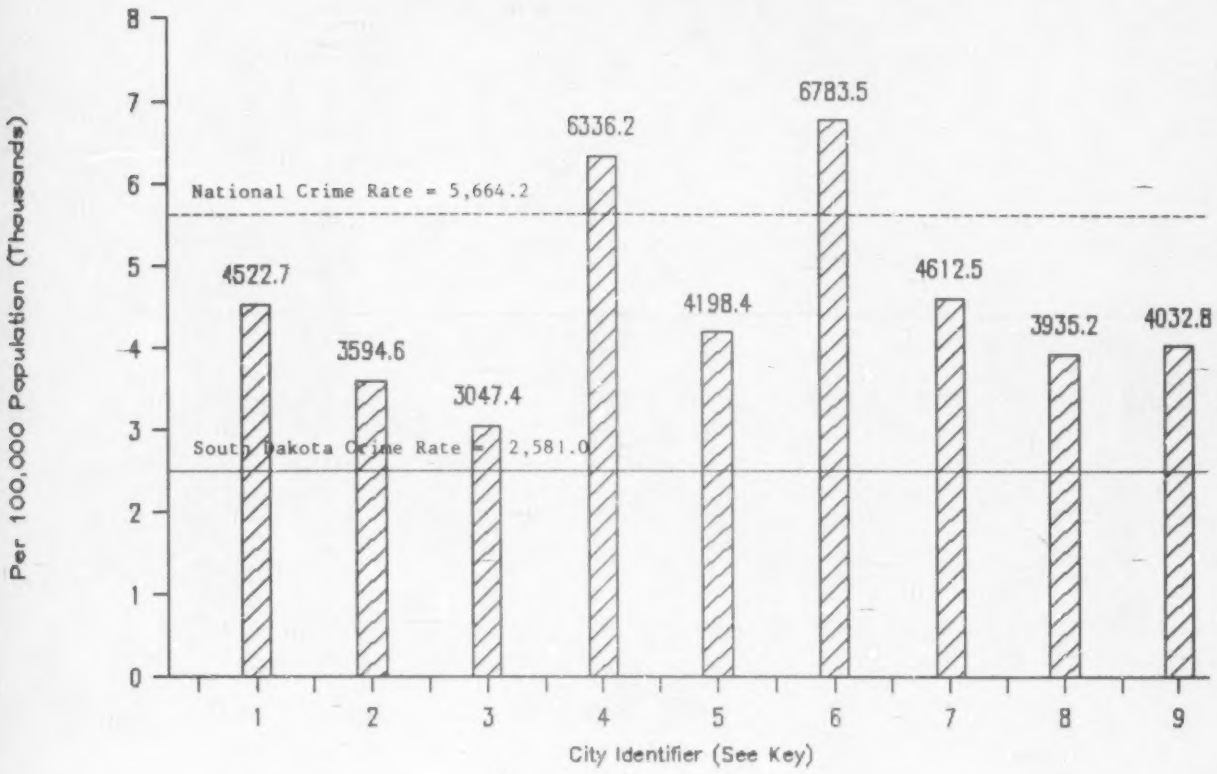
Population Figures are 1986 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every city.

* Data for month of January was only partial.
** Data for the month of January not included.

1988 CRIME RATES FOR SD CITIES

WITH POPULATION GREATER THAN 10,000



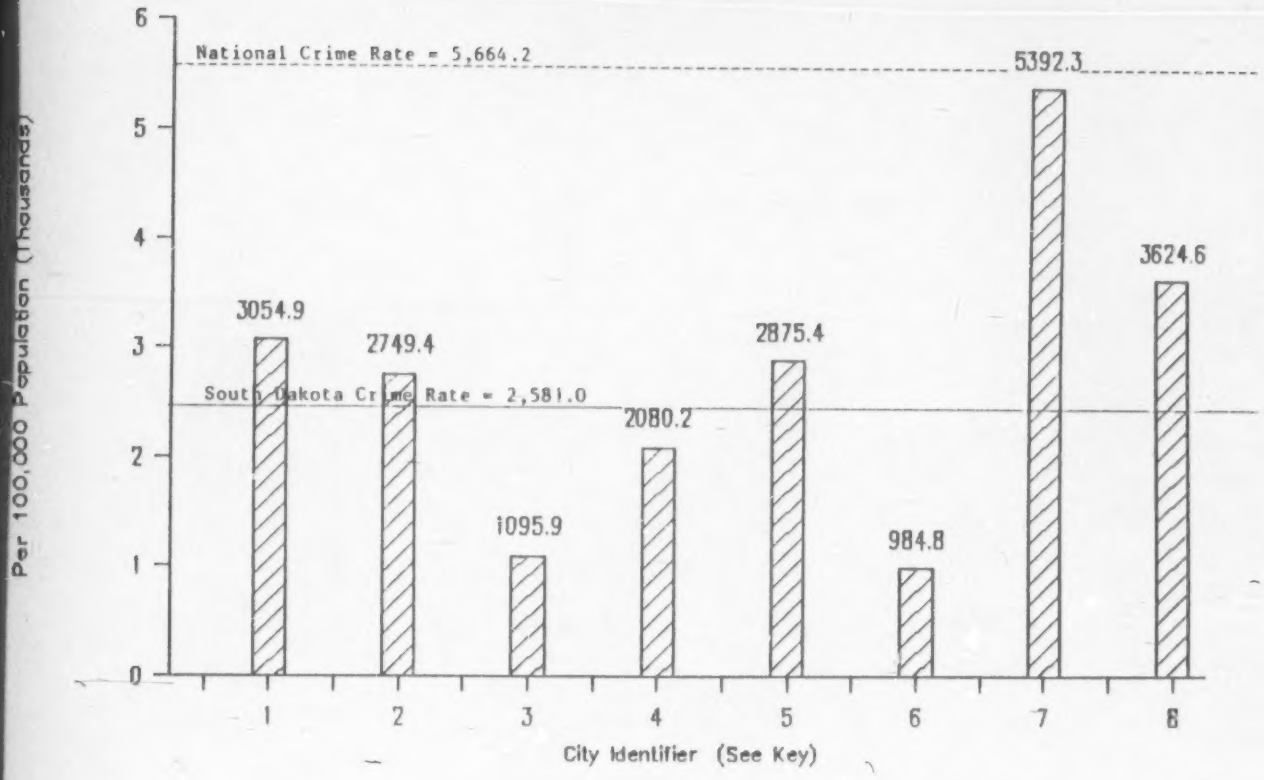
KEY:

1. ABERDEEN (POPULATION = 25,670)
2. BROOKINGS (POPULATION = 14,800)
3. HURON (POPULATION = 12,240)
4. MITCHELL (POPULATION = 13,620)
5. PIERRE (POPULATION = 12,600)
6. RAPID CITY (POPULATION = 52,480)
7. SIOUX FALLS (POPULATION = 97,300)
8. WATERTOWN (POPULATION = 16,670)
9. YANKTON (POPULATION = 11,580)

Figure 19

1988 CRIME RATES FOR SD CITIES

WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 10,000



KEY:

1. BELLE FOURCHE (POPULATION = 4,550)
2. BOX ELDER (POPULATION = 4,110)
3. BURKE (POPULATION = 730)
4. LEAD (POPULATION = 3,990)
5. MADISON (POPULATION = 6,260)
6. SALEM (POPULATION = 1,320)
7. SPEARFISH (POPULATION = 5,990)
8. VERMILLION (POPULATION = 9,270)

CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES
1988

COUNTY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Bon Homme	6,800	33	485.3
Brown	36,800	141	383.2
Brule	5,200	85	1,634.6
Custer	6,800	269	3,955.9
Day	7,600	52	684.2
Deuel	4,900	77	1,571.4
Edmunds	4,800	43	895.8
Haakon	2,700	9	333.3
Hand	4,600	23	500.0
Hughes	15,200	42	276.3
Jones	1,400	12	857.1
Lake	10,400	62	596.2
Lincoln	14,900	78	523.5
Lyman	3,700	55	1,486.5
Marshall	5,000	77	1,540.0
Miner	3,400	38	1,117.6
Minnehaha	125,500	333	265.3

Population Figures are 1986 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every city.

CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES - continued
1988

COUNTY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Moody	6,700	114	1,701.5
Pennington	82,000	676	824.4
Potter	3,600	18	500.0
Sully	1,800	12	666.7
Union	10,600	87	820.8
Yankton	18,900	74	391.5

Population Figures are 1986 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every city.

Figure 20

CRIME RATES FOR SD COUNTIES

OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

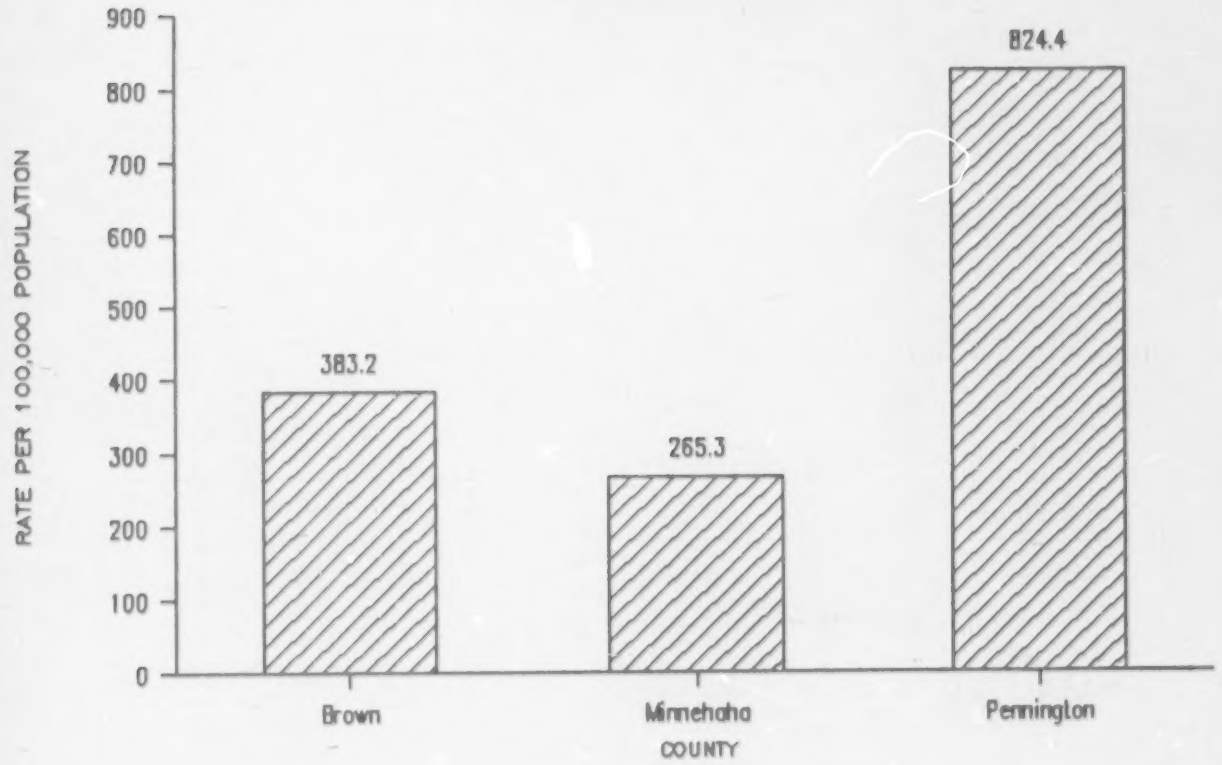


Figure 21

CRIME RATES FOR SD COUNTIES

10,000 TO 25,000 IN POPULATION

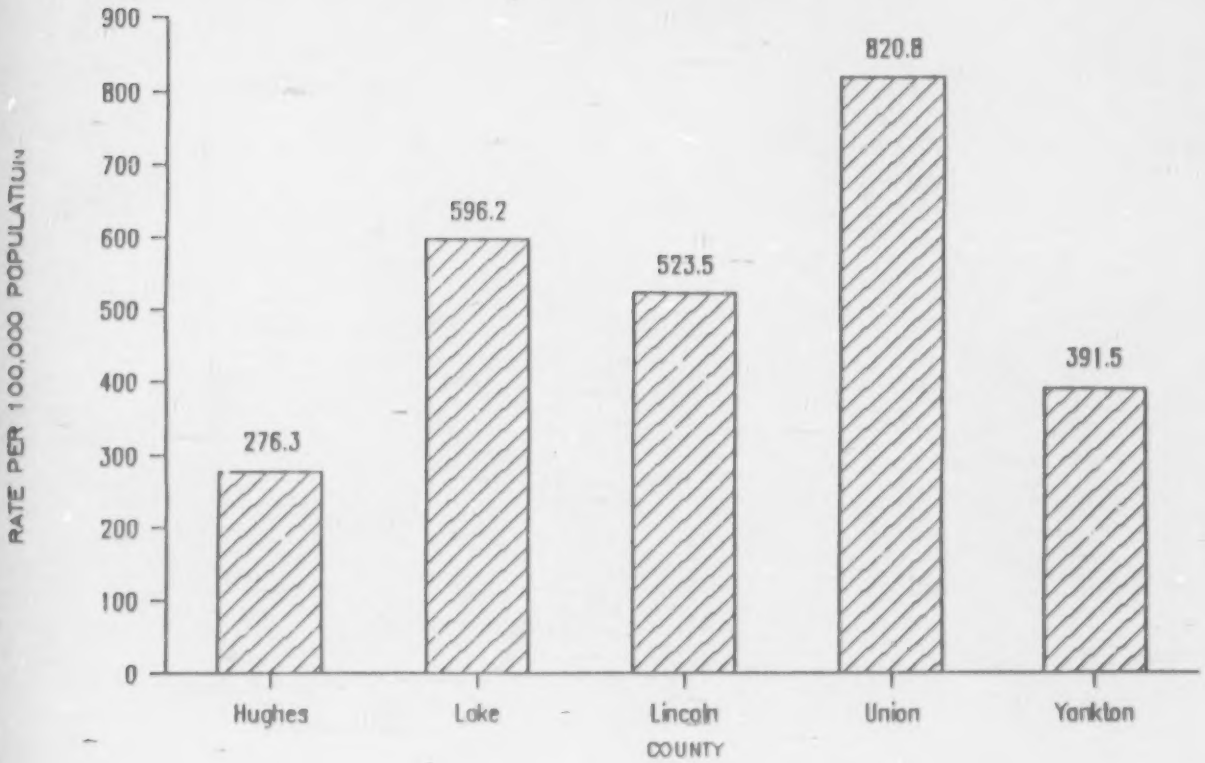


Figure 22

CRIME RATES FOR SD COUNTIES

5,000 TO 9,999 IN POPULATION

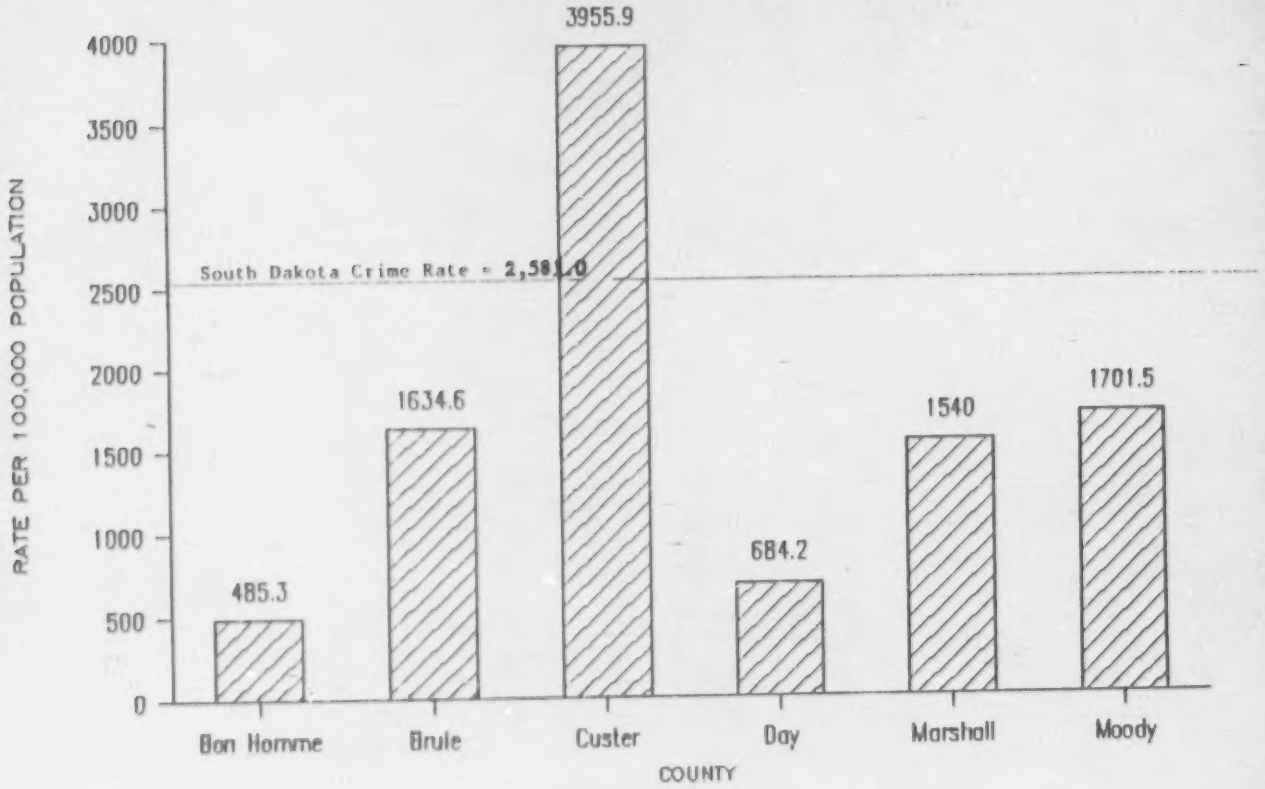
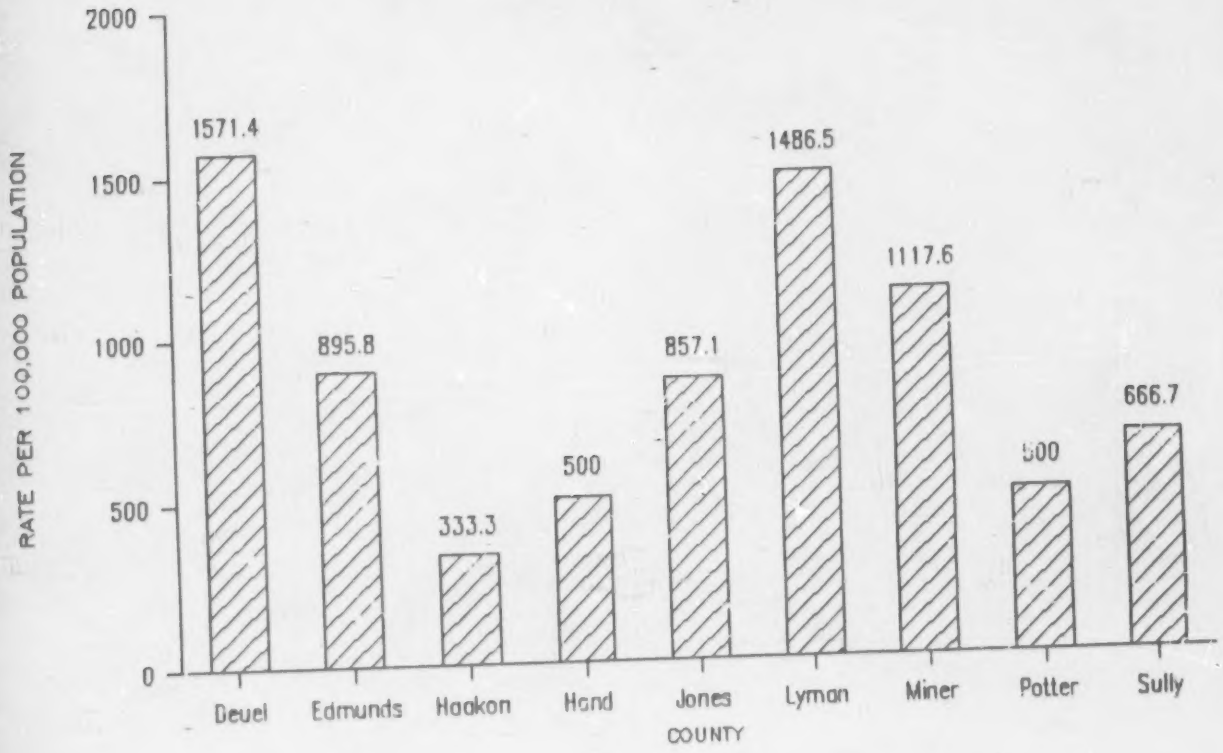


Figure 23

CRIME RATES FOR SD COUNTIES

LESS THAN 5,000 POPULATION



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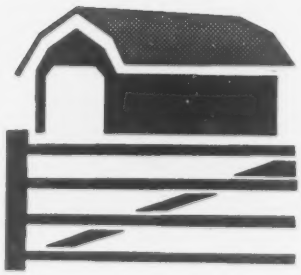
CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 1989



Statistical Analysis Center

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA - 1989

A Summary Based on Uniform Crime Reports

Statistical Analysis Center
Division of Criminal Investigation
Office of the Attorney General
Criminal Justice Training Center
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Judy L. Whipple
Thomas J. Del Grosso

AUGUST 1990

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CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a national program administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The program is a cooperative effort among city, county, and state law enforcement agencies contributing data on crimes reported in their jurisdictions. In 1989, South Dakota UCR participants reported data directly to the FBI due to the absence of a state-level UCR clearinghouse. Participation of local agencies in this national program has traditionally been voluntary.

As of January 1, 1990, the South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center (SDSAC) was designated as the State Clearinghouse for Uniform Crime Reporting. As a result, the Center will have direct access to these crime statistics and will be better equipped to produce more meaningful analyses of the data both collectively for the State and individually for each participating agency. Thus, this report will be the last in which the majority of the data is derived from the FBI's publication, Crime in the United States.

Crime in South Dakota, 1989, presents data on actual reported crimes in South Dakota during Calendar Year 1989, and examines crime trends experienced in South Dakota during the past ten years (1980-1989). This data is an attempt to measure crime in South Dakota. However, the data should not be construed to evaluate the effectiveness or productivity of law enforcement agencies in the State.

Certain constraints should be noted in interpreting and drawing conclusions from the collective data for the State. Law enforcement agencies covering approximately 71 percent of the State's population participated in the National UCR Program in 1989. Therefore, the FBI scientifically estimated crime counts for the non-participating jurisdictions. Using the known crime experiences of similar areas within the State, the estimates were computed by assigning the same proportional crime volumes to non-reporting agencies.

Another limitation in crime reporting practices concerns the unit of crime measurement - "reported crime". Law enforcement agencies can only report crimes which are known to them. In many instances, citizens do not report crimes directly to these agencies but instead may report them to prosecuting authorities. These crimes are thus not recorded through the law enforcement system. In addition, a considerable volume of crime is never reported to law enforcement agencies because the victims are apathetic; distrust the criminal justice system; or they may fear retaliation from the offender. Consequently, information

concerning many offenses is never recorded through the law enforcement system or subsequent UCR reporting.

In spite of these limitations, the information presented in this report portrays the most accurate and realistic assessment of crime in South Dakota. In reporting offenses to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, offenses are classified according to standardized definitions that are used throughout the Nation. The UCR definitions are designed to insure that offenses with different titles under the laws of each state are appropriately classified and counted under the UCR Program without regard to findings of courts or juries. These statistics are gathered primarily to assist in identifying areas of concern to law enforcement officers, and are not intended to reflect the outcomes of inquests, hearings, or trials.

The last section of this report analyzes data relative to individual reporting agencies in South Dakota. This data was collected by the South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center in cooperation with local UCR participants. In the absence of a centralized UCR effort, the SAC requested UCR data for Calendar Year 1989 from UCR participants in the State. Data was received from thirty-three agencies. Unfortunately, some agencies were unable to comply with this request because they did not have a policy of maintaining copies of their UCR reports submitted to the FBI. Some of these agencies were able to reconstruct their reports from logs and case files. Thus, this data is the result of each responding agency's self-report and the resulting summary section contained in this report can only be as accurate as the data provided by each responding agency.

THE CRIME INDEX:

Within the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the Crime Index is used as a basic measure of crime. The component crimes of the Crime Index were selected for use based on their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence, and the likelihood that citizens would report these crimes to law enforcement agencies.

Eight crimes make up the UCR's Crime Index in the summary-based system. The offenses of Murder, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault are categorized as Violent Crimes. The offenses of Burglary, Larceny/Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson are classed as Property Crimes. The Crime Index is the total of these offenses reported to law enforcement agencies over a specified period of time.

The crime counts used in the Crime Index and set forth in this publication are based on actual offenses established and determined by law enforcement investigation. When a law enforcement agency receives a complaint of a criminal matter and the follow-up investigation discloses no crime occurred it is determined to be "unfounded". These "unfounded" complaints are eliminated from the actual crime count and thus, are not included in the Total Crime Index.

In the event that more than one crime is committed simultaneously (multiple offense situation), the UCR Program instructs agencies to implement the "Hierarchy Rule". The "Hierarchy Rule" requires that each offense be classified as to which are Part I Offenses. Then, only the most serious offense is counted for UCR purposes with the exception of arson offenses. The "Hierarchy Rule" applies only to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant may be prosecuted.

DEGREE OF SERIOUSNESS:

The Crime Index does not explicitly reflect the varying degrees of seriousness of its components. Each crime receives the same weight as it is added to the Index. Consequently, an Auto Theft is counted the same as a Murder, and an Aggravated Assault is weighted equally with an Attempted Burglary. Any review of crime must consider the volume, rate and trend of each offense that comprises the Index and the relationship between these crimes.

CRIME RATE:

Crime Rates represent the rate of crime in relation to the population of a given jurisdiction. The rates are calculated to provide agencies with a means of measuring the magnitude of crime existing in relation to the population in a specific jurisdiction. Crime Rates allow the comparison of the volume of crime in different jurisdictions with varying populations.

It should be noted that the Crime Rate is based on the numerical factor of population and does not incorporate any of the other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime in a given community. The effect of changes in population rates should be kept in mind when attempting to make comparisons of Crime Rates.

All Crime Rates presented in this report are per 100,000 population. Crime Rates are calculated by dividing the number of offenses by the population and multiplying the results by 100,000.

THE 1989 SUMMARY:

Along with the National Crime Index Total which rose two percent to 14.3 million offenses in 1989, crime in South Dakota also increased from 1988 to 1989. The State's Crime Index increased 4.0 percent (Figure 1) from the number of actual crimes reported in 1988. There were 19,199 Part I Offenses reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1989. After two years of decline, crime increased for the first time since 1986 in South Dakota.

The Nation's Crime Rate for 1989 was over two times larger than South Dakota's Crime Rate. The Crime Rate in the State during 1989 was 2,685.2 per 100,000 population, while the rate for the Nation was 5,741.0 per 100,000. South Dakota ranked 48th out of the 50 states in Total Crime Index Rate (Figure 5). North Dakota and West Virginia were the only states in the Nation to have a lower overall Crime Rate than South Dakota.

South Dakota compared favorably with the contiguous states of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming (Figure 6). South Dakota's overall Crime Rate was the second lowest of these contiguous states. South Dakota had the second lowest Murder Rate of the surrounding states at 1.3 per 100,000 population. Only North Dakota had a lower rate at .6 per 100,000 population. South Dakota had the highest Rape Rate of any of the surrounding states at 32.0 per 100,000 population. Minnesota had the second highest rate at 31.3 rapes per 100,000 population.

COMPARISON OF PART I CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1988 & 1989

	Number of Crimes			Rate Per 100,000		
	1988	1989	%Chg	1988	1989	%Chg
Crime Index	18,454	19,199	+ 4.0	2,581.0	2,685.2	+ 4.0
Violent Crime	813	969	+19.2	113.7	135.5	+19.2
Property Crime	17,641	18,230	+ 3.3	2,467.3	2,549.7	+ 3.3
Murder	22	9	-59.1	3.1	1.3	-58.1
Rape	192	229	+19.3	26.9	32.0	+19.0
Robbery	87	84	- 3.4	12.2	11.7	- 4.1
Aggravated Assault	512	647	+26.4	71.6	90.5	+26.4
Burglary	3,703	3,394	- 8.3	517.9	474.7	- 8.3
Larceny	13,255	14,057	+ 6.1	1,853.8	1,966.0	+ 6.1
M.V. Theft	683	779	+14.1	95.5	109.0	+14.1

FIGURE 1 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

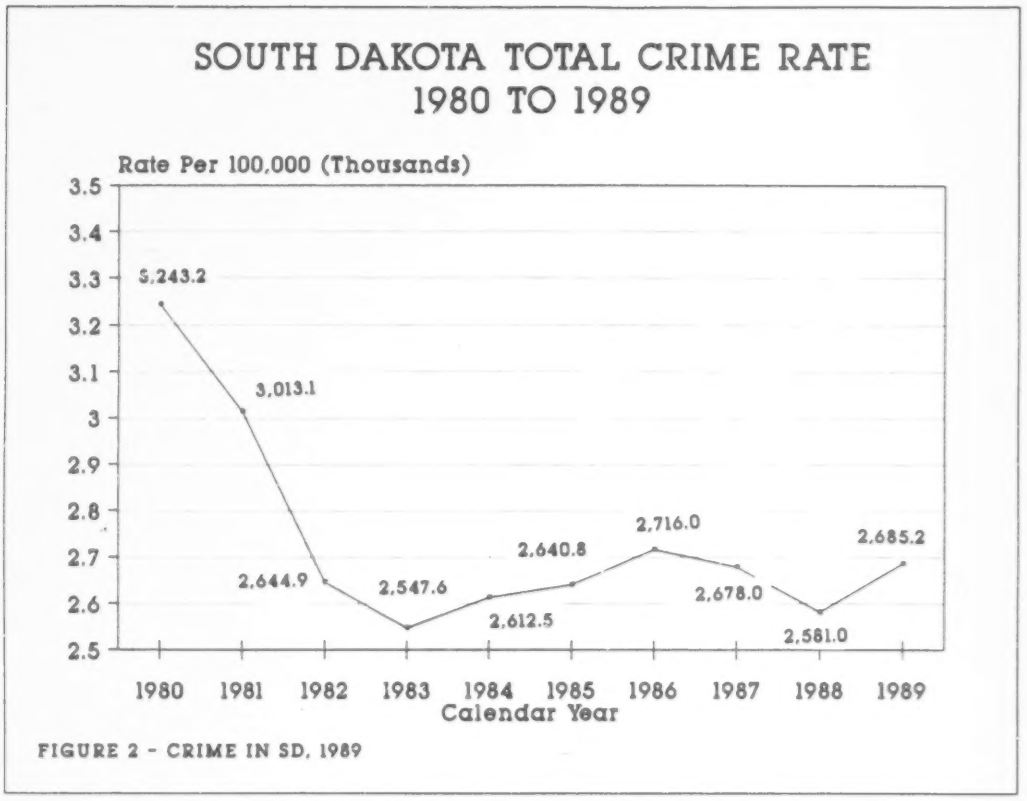


FIGURE 2 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

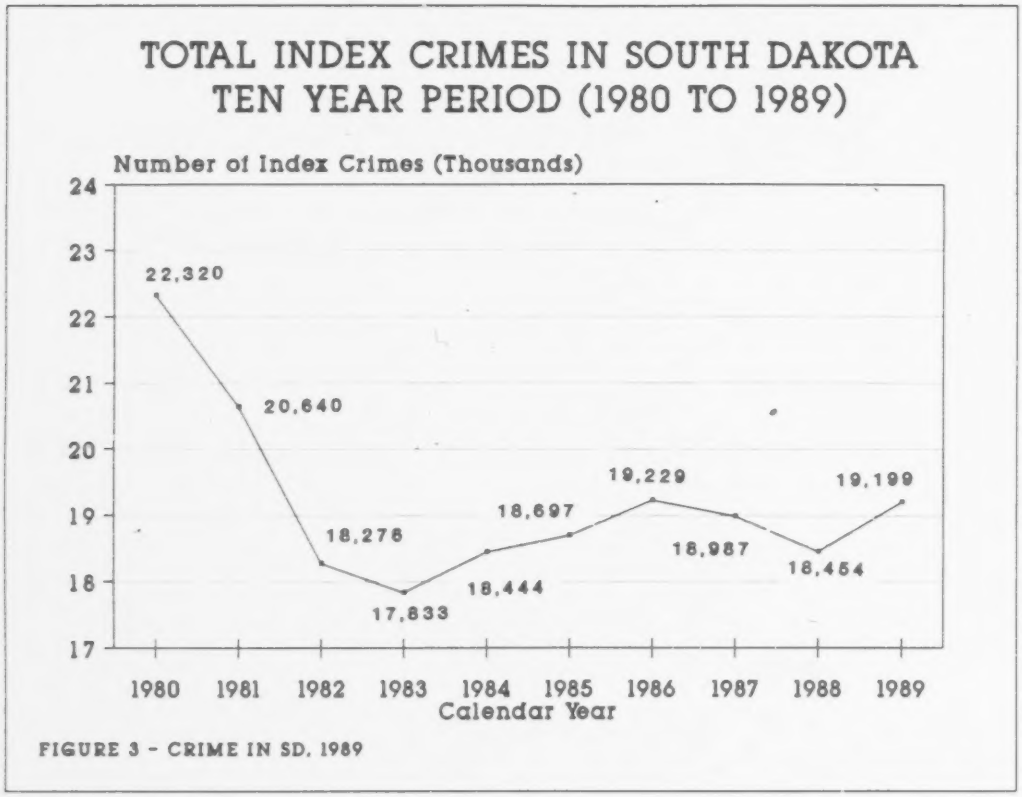


FIGURE 3 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

COMPARISON OF 1989 CRIME RATES PER 100,000 SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE NATION

	SOUTH DAKOTA	THE NATION
Crime Index Total	2,685.2	5,741.0
Violent Crime	135.5	663.1
Property Crime	2,549.7	5,077.9
Murder	1.3	8.7
Rape	32.0	38.1
Robbery	11.7	233.0
Aggravated Assault	90.5	383.4
Burglary	474.7	1,276.3
Larceny	1,966.0	3,171.3
M.V. Theft	109.0	630.4

FIGURE 4 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

COMPARISON OF 1989 CRIME RATES PER 100,000 SOUTH DAKOTA AND OTHER STATES

- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 48th in Total Crime Index Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 47th in Violent Crime Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 48th in Property Crime Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 49th in Murder Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 29th in Rape Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 49th in Robbery Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 46th in Aggravated Assault Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 49th in Burglary Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 46th in Larceny/Theft Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 50th in Motor Vehicle Theft Rate.

FIGURE 5 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

Figure 6

1989 CRIME RATES FOR THE CONTIGUOUS STATES
(Rates per 100,000 Population)

	IOWA	MINNESOTA	MONTANA	NEBRASKA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	WYOMING
Crime Index Total	4,081.4	4,383.2	3,997.5	4,091.6	2,560.9	2,685.2	3,889.1
Violent Crime	266.3	288.3	116.0	279.5	63.2	135.5	258.3
Property Crime	3,815.1	4,094.9	3,881.5	3,812.1	2,497.7	2,549.7	3,630.7
Murder	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.5	.6	1.3	4.4
Rape	16.2	31.3	18.0	23.6	11.8	32.0	28.2
Robbery	39.0	94.8	17.0	52.0	9.2	11.7	17.1
Aggravated Assault	209.2	159.6	78.2	201.4	41.5	90.5	208.6
Burglary	846.9	896.9	691.7	745.5	358.9	474.7	631.8
Larceny/Theft	2,809.9	2,818.1	2,964.3	2,880.4	2,025.8	1,966.0	2,861.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	158.3	379.9	225.6	186.2	113.0	109.0	137.3

DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX OFFENSES:

During 1989, South Dakota law enforcement agencies received reports concerning a total of 19,199 Crime Index Offenses. Property Crimes outnumbered Violent Crimes in 1989 by approximately 17.8 to 1. Property Crimes totaled 18,230 or 95.0 percent of the Total Index. Larceny/theft alone accounted for 73.2 percent of the Total Crime Index in 1989 and 77.1 percent of all Property Crimes. As a group, Violent Crimes were responsible for 5.1 percent of the Crime Index Total.

VIOLENT CRIME

Murder

Rape

Robbery

Aggravated Assault

VIOLENT CRIMES:

> For UCR purposes, Violent Crime consists of the sum total of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement. Violent Crimes involve the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender, and because of their nature, are generally considered to be more serious than Property Crimes.

With the exception of robbery, one Violent Crime is counted for each person victimized. In the instance of robbery, each act or operation is counted as one offense as it is added to the Crime Index Total.

Since 1984, Violent Crime has been on the decrease in South Dakota. Calendar Year 1989 saw an increase in Violent Crime. There were 969 crimes of violence reported or known to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1989. This represents an increase of 19.2 percent from the 1988 total of 813 Violent Crimes. This increase in Violent Crime for South Dakota coincides with the 5.0 percent increase in Violent Crime nationwide from 1988 to 1989. Forty states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in Violent Crime.

In South Dakota, two of the four offenses which make up the Violent Crime Total rose from 1988 to 1989. Rapes increased from 192 in 1988 to 229 in 1989. This represents a 19.3 percent increase in rape for the period. Aggravated assaults increased from 512 in 1988 to 647 in 1989 - an increase of 26.4 percent.

The number of reported murders fell from 22 to 9 offenses - a change of 59.1 percent. Robbery decreased in 1989 by 3.4 percent from 87 in 1988 to 84 in 1989.

The National Rate of Violent Crime per 100,000 population was 663.1 for 1989. The Violent Crime Rate in South Dakota was significantly lower than the National Rate. The State's Violent Crime Rate of 135.5 per 100,000 population ranked 47th among the 50 states. North Dakota (63.2), Montana (116.0), and Vermont (132.8) had lower rates of Violent Crime.

TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA
TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

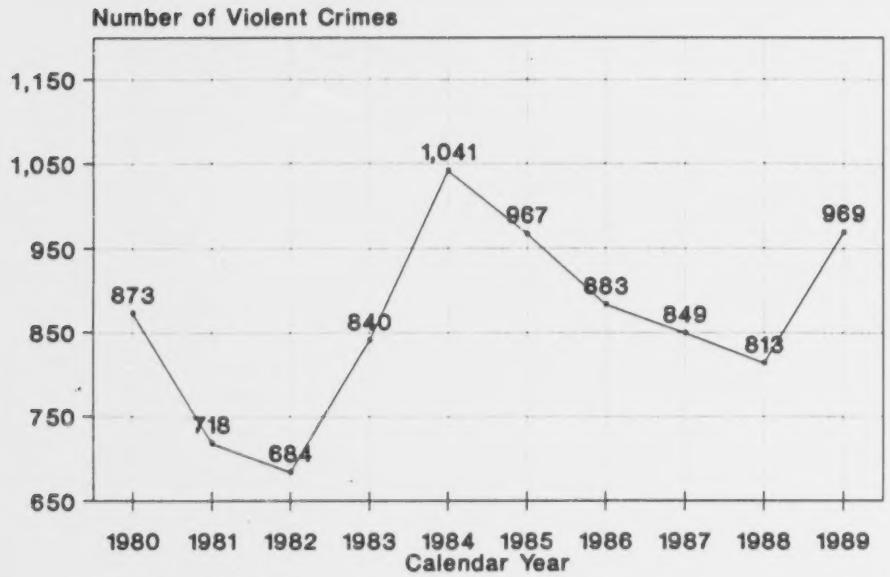


FIGURE 7 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

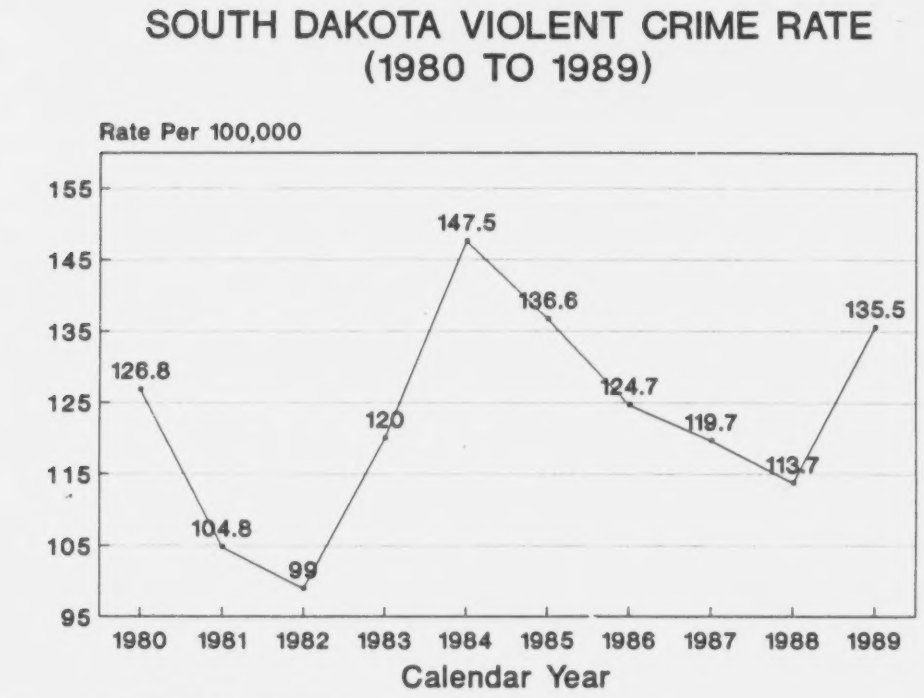


FIGURE 8 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

MURDER:

> Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.
>
> The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Nine murders were reported in South Dakota during 1989, representing almost one percent of the distribution of the Total Crime Index for the State. As shown in Figure 9, the Murder Rate in South Dakota for 1989 at 1.3 per 100,000 population, is the second lowest rate for the ten-year period.

South Dakota's Murder Rate of 1.3 per 100,000 was considerably lower than the National Murder Rate of 8.7 murders per 100,000 population for 1989. According to national estimates, 21,500 persons were murdered in 1989. This represents an increase of 4.0 percent over the 1988 national estimate.

Over half of the murders committed nationally in 1989 were perpetrated by relatives (15 percent) or persons acquainted with the victims (39 percent). Among all female murder victims in 1989, 28 percent were slain by husbands or boyfriends. Five percent of the male victims were killed by wives or girlfriends.

Firearms were used in approximately 3 out of every 5 murders committed in the United States in 1989. Of those murders, 48% were by handguns, 6 percent were by shotguns, and 5 percent by rifles.

MURDER RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA
TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

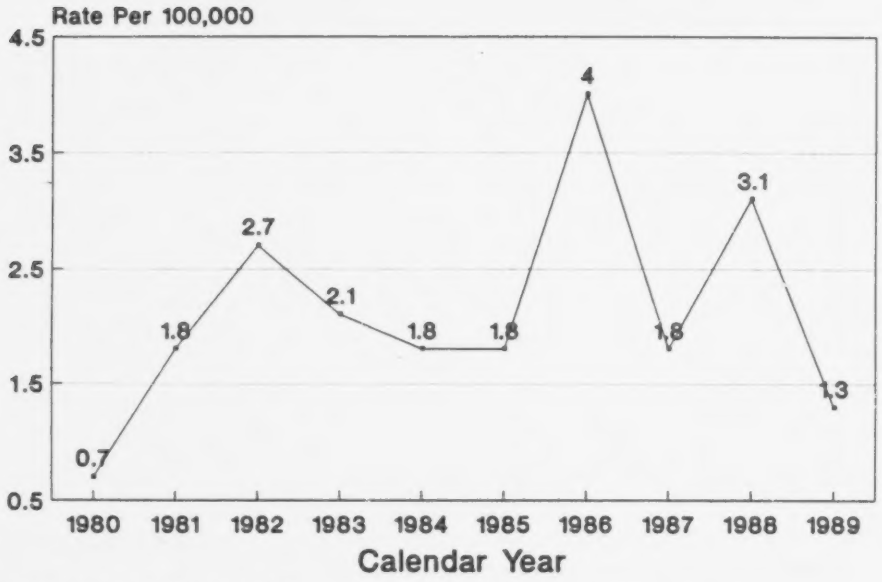


FIGURE 9 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

RAPE:

> Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

Rape is generally recognized as the most under-reported of all crimes. The investigation by police, medical examination, court procedure, and fear of any accompanying stigma have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to make the offense known to law enforcement.

In 1985, reported rapes appeared to be on the decline. But, in 1987, the Rape Rate showed an increase which continued into 1988. In 1989, the highest Rape Rate for the ten-year period was attained. There were 229 rapes reported to law enforcement officials in the State in 1989, as compared to 192 reported rapes in 1988. This represents a 19.3 percent increase. These 229 rapes comprised 23.6 percent of the Violent Crime Total and 1.2 percent of the Crime Index Total for South Dakota in 1989.

Nationwide, the number of rapes increased by 2.2 percent. An estimated 94,504 forcible rapes were reported across the country in 1989. Increases in the number of rapes were experienced in thirty-five states including South Dakota and the District of Columbia, for the year 1989.

Nationally, the Rape Rate per 100,000 was 38.1 in 1989. South Dakota ranked 29th out of the 50 states with a Rate of Rape at 32.0 per 100,000 for 1989.

RAPE RATE
SOUTH DAKOTA 1980 - 1989

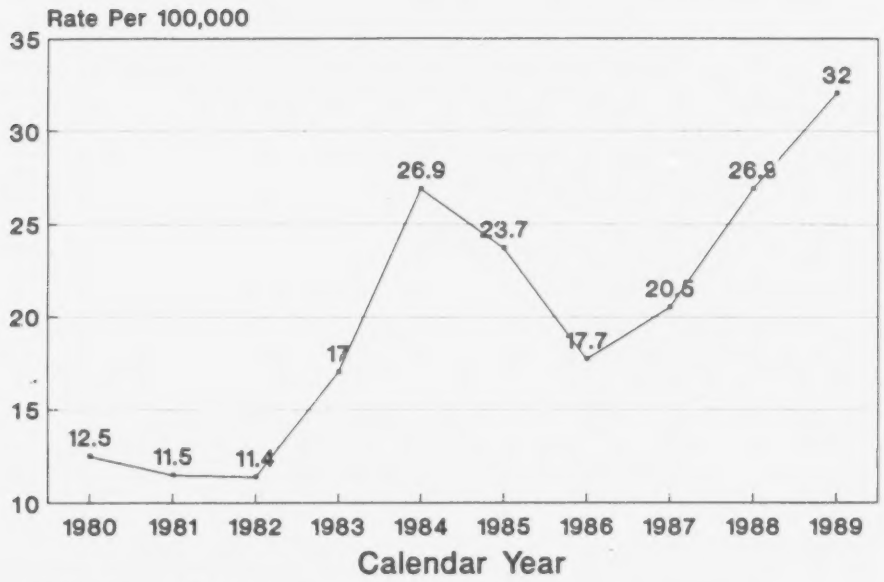


FIGURE 10 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

ROBBERY:

> Robbery is the taking or attempting to take any thing of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. One robbery is counted for each operation, regardless of the number of victims present at the time.

A total of 84 robberies were reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1989, representing a decrease of 3.4 percent from those reported in 1988. Conversely, robberies increased by 6.5 percent nationwide.

In 1989, robberies were responsible for a total estimated national loss of $405 million. Nationally, the value of property stolen due to robberies averaged $701 per incident. Average dollar losses ranged from $364 taken during robberies of convenience stores to $3,591 per bank robbery. Robberies on streets or highways comprised over half (55 percent) of the robberies reported. 22 percent of the robberies occurred at commercial and financial establishments while 10 percent took place at residences.

The National Robbery Rate in 1989 was 233.0 per 100,000 population. This was significantly higher than South Dakota's Robbery Rate at 11.7 per 100,000 population for the same year. In fact, South Dakota had the second-lowest Robbery Rate of any state in the Nation and the District of Columbia.

As shown in Figure 11, the Robbery Rate generally has experienced a steady decline in South Dakota for the years examined. The one notable exception was in 1985 when the Robbery Rate increased to 17.1 per 100,000. The Robbery Rate per 100,000 for 1989 is the lowest for the past 10 years.

ROBBERY RATE
SOUTH DAKOTA 1980 - 1989

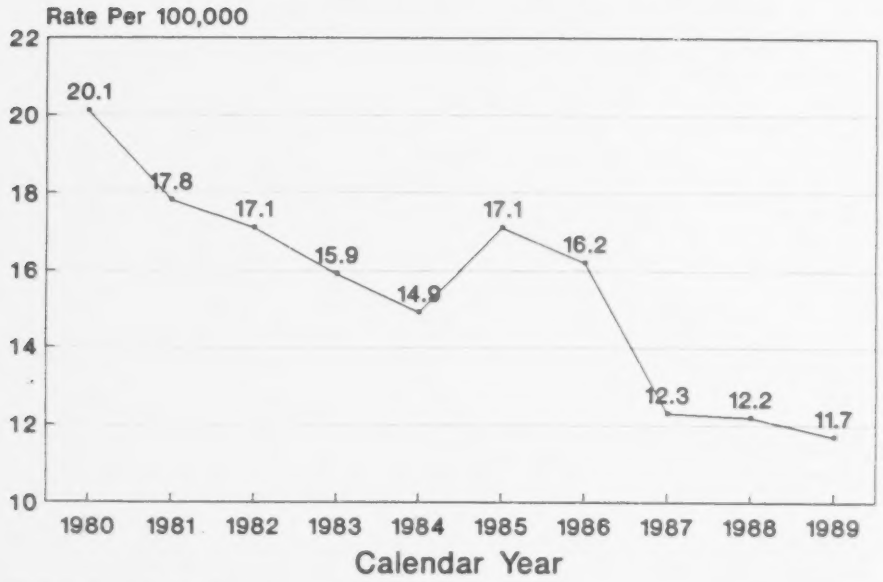


FIGURE 11, CRIME IN SD, 1989

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:

> Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. One offense is counted for each victim of aggravated assault.
>
> Simple assaults are reported under this offense category but are not included in the Crime Index. Simple assault is a Part II offense, but the UCR Program collects these statistics as a quality control mechanism and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

In 1989, South Dakota law enforcement agencies received reports of 647 aggravated assaults, which was a 26.4 percent increase from the 1988 figure of 512 assaults. The Nation also experienced an increase in aggravated assaults. Numbering an estimated 951,707 nationally in 1989, the number of aggravated assaults rose by 4.6 percent.

Aggravated assaults continued to be the most common offense reported within the category of Violent Crimes. Over two-thirds (66.8 percent) of all Violent Crimes in South Dakota for the year 1989 were aggravated assaults.

The South Dakota Aggravated Assault Rate of 90.5 per 100,000 was substantially lower than the National Rate of 383.4 aggravated assaults per 100,000 population. South Dakota ranked 46th in the Nation in Aggravated Assault Rate.

As shown in Figure 12, after a declining period, the Aggravated Assault Rate in the State increased during 1989 by 18.9 which is the largest increase for the ten year period.

Nationally, blunt objects or other dangerous weapons were used in 32 percent of the aggravated assaults in 1989 while personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) were used in 27 percent; firearms in 22 percent; and knives or cutting instruments in the remainder.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

FIGURE 12 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

PROPERTY CRIME

Burglary

Larceny-Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft

Arson

PROPERTY CRIME:

> For UCR purposes, Property Crime consists of the sum total of burglaries, larcenies, motor vehicle thefts, and arsons reported to law enforcement. While these offenses generally do not involve personal danger to the victim, the value of property lost in these crimes is many times greater than in Violent Crimes. Generally, one property crime is counted for each act or operation.

A total of 18,230 Property Crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies in South Dakota in 1989. This represented a 3.3 percent increase over the 17,641 Property Crimes reported in 1988 (see Figure 13). Nationally, over 12 million Property Crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies, an increase of 2.0 percent from the previous year.

The 1989 Property Crime Rate of 2,549.7 meant that 2,549 crimes against property were committed against every 100,000 persons in South Dakota (Figure 14). South Dakota's Rate of Property Crime was the third lowest in the Nation. Only North Dakota and West Virginia had lower rates. The National Rate of Property Crime was 5,077.9 per 100,000.

Total Property Crimes were up 3.3 percent for the State in 1989. The number of burglaries decreased by 8.3 percent while larceny/thefts increased by 6.1 percent. Motor vehicle thefts also increased 14.1 percent for the period.

TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA
TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

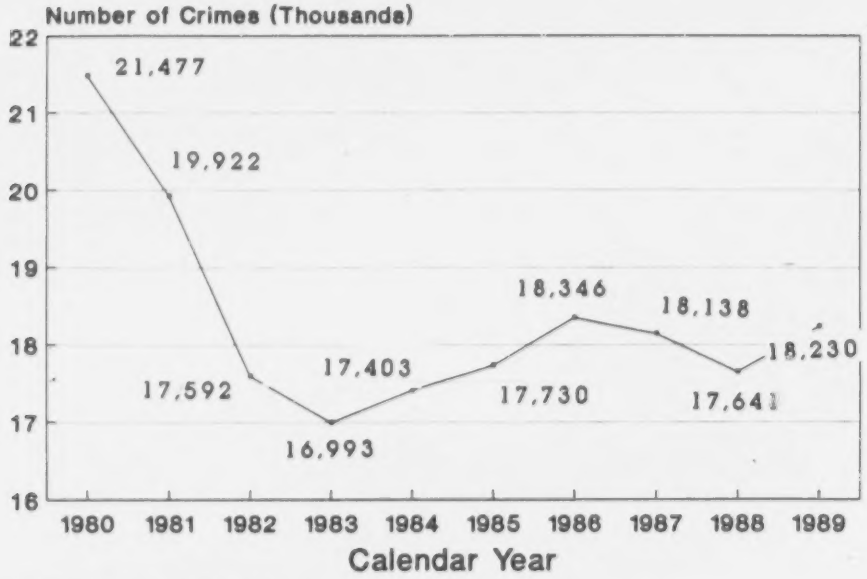


FIGURE 13 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

PROPERTY CRIME RATE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA
TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

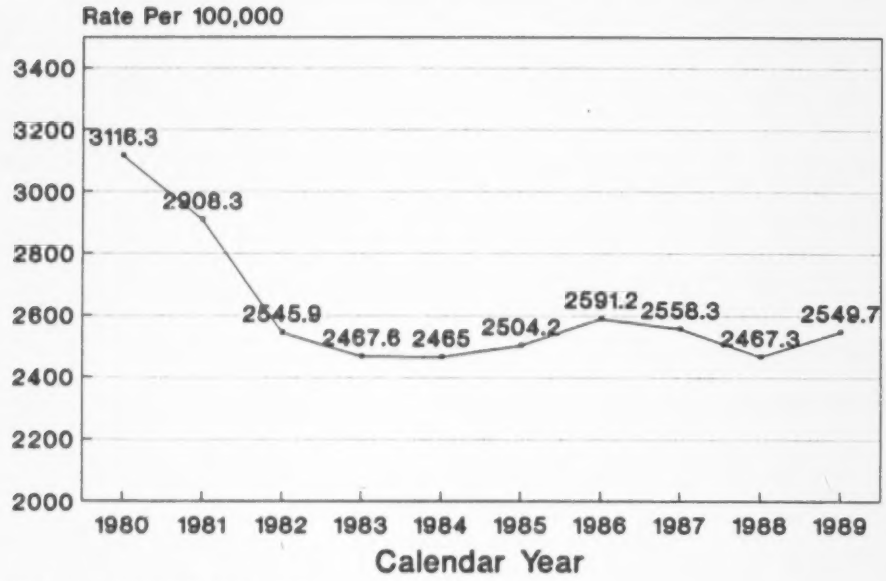


FIGURE 14 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

BURGLARY:

> The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. It is not necessary that force be used in gaining entry in order for the crime to be counted in this category. Attempts to unlawfully enter a structure are also counted. Burglary, in the UCR Program, is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. One offense is counted for each distinct operation.

In 1989, burglary continued to decline in South Dakota. There were 3,394 burglaries reported to law enforcement officials in South Dakota in 1989, representing a decrease of 8.3 percent from the 3,703 burglaries reported in 1988. The State's downward trend for burglary coincided with the national trend. Burglary was down nationwide by 1.6 percent in 1989.

The National Burglary Rate was 1,276.3 per 100,000 population for 1989. South Dakota ranked 49th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia with a 1989 Burglary Rate of 474.7 per 100,000.

As depicted in Figure 15, the Burglary Rate in South Dakota is at the lowest rate for the ten year period. After reaching a low in 1984, the Burglary Rate increased for two years. In 1987, the Burglary Rate began its descent.

Nationally, 66 percent of the burglaries committed in 1989 were residential in nature. Forcible entry was involved in 70 percent of all burglaries while 22 percent were unlawful entries and the rest attempts. From 1988 to 1989, residential burglary showed a 3 percent decline from 1988 to 1989 nationally but nonresidential offenses showed a 2 percent increase.

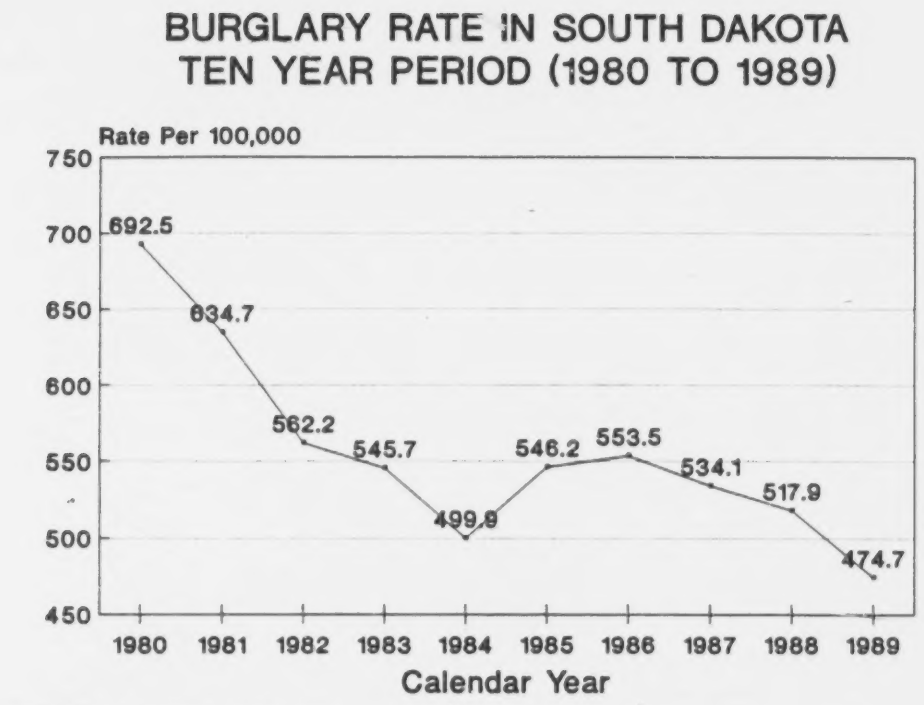


FIGURE 15 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

LARCENY/THEFT:

> Larceny/theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of the property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense. One offense is counted for each distinct operation, regardless of the number of victims.

In 1989, larceny/thefts comprised approximately seventy-seven percent of all Index Crimes in South Dakota. A total of 14,057 thefts were reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1989, representing an increase of 6.1 percent over the 13,255 thefts reported in 1988. An estimated 7,872,442 larceny/theft offenses occurred nationally during 1989, an increase of 2.2 percent when compared to figures for the previous year.

South Dakota's Theft Rate at 1,966.0 per 100,000 ranked 46th in the Nation in 1989. The National Larceny/Theft Rate was 3,171.3 per 100,000 population for the same year.

Due to the volume of larceny/theft crimes, the ten-year trend experienced by the Crime Index as a whole is directly influenced by fluctuations in the Larceny/Theft Rate, and when compared, very similar patterns can be recognized (see Figures 3 and 16).

LARCENY/THEFT RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA
TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

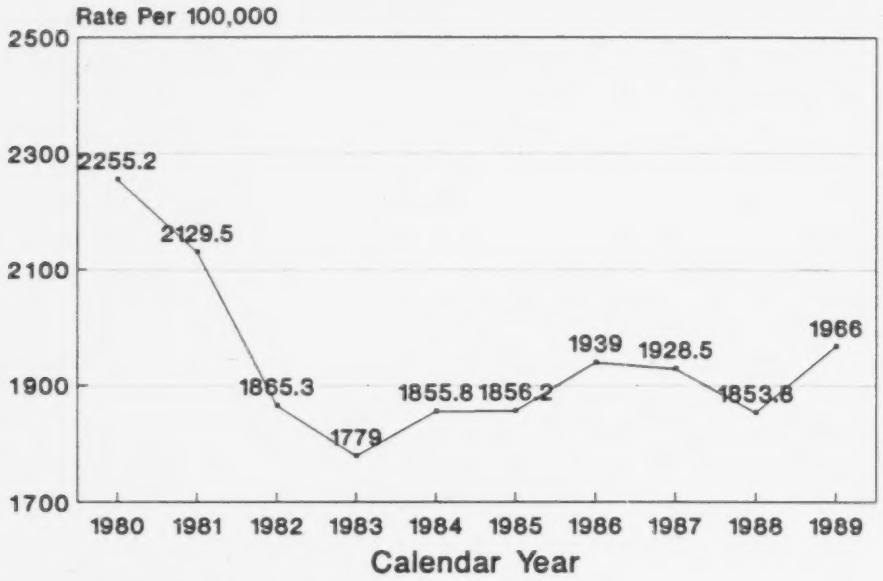


FIGURE 16, CRIME IN SD - 1989

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:

> Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motorscooters, snowmobiles, etc. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

A total of 779 motor vehicles were reported stolen to law enforcement agencies in South Dakota in 1989, representing a 14.1 percent increase from the 683 motor vehicles stolen in the State for 1988. Nationally, motor vehicle theft rose by 9.2 percent from 1988 to 1989.

Motor vehicle thefts in 1989 numbered an estimated 1,564,800 offenses nationwide, comprising 12 percent of all Index Crimes for the country. In 1989, an estimated average of 1 out of every 121 registered motor vehicles was stolen nationwide. An estimated national loss of over $8 billion in 1989 was due to motor vehicle theft. The FBI estimates the average value per vehicle stolen was $5,222 for 1989.

The National Motor Vehicle Theft Rate was at 630.4 per 100,000 population for 1989. South Dakota's rate of 109.0 per 100,000 was the lowest Motor Vehicle Theft Rate for all of the states in the Nation and the District of Columbia.

The increase in South Dakota's Motor Vehicle Theft Rate for 1989 is the first increase in this offense rate since 1984. The 1989 rate of 109.0 per 100,000 is still lower than the 1980 rate of 168.6 per 100,000.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE - SOUTH DAKOTA
TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

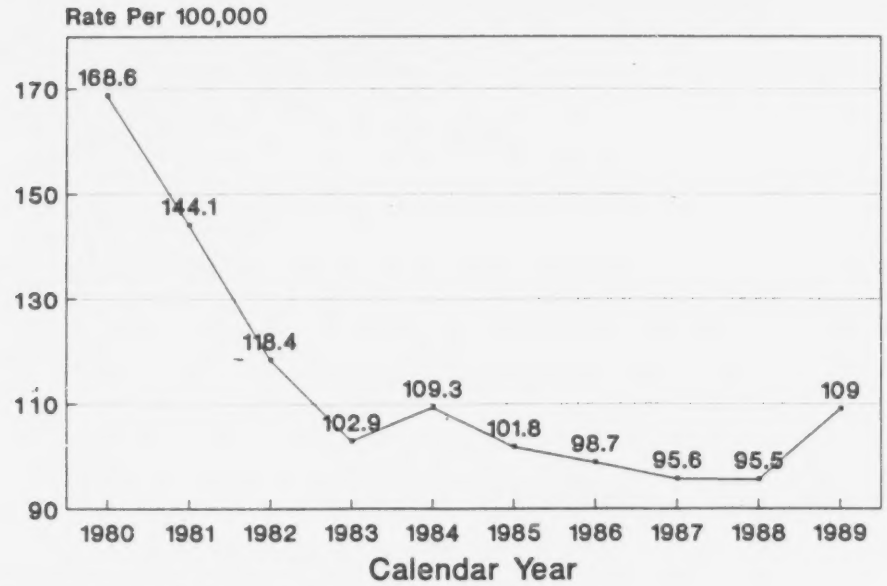


FIGURE 17, CRIME IN SD - 1989

ARSON:

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index Offense which is exempt from the realm of the "Hierarchy Rule".

(Sufficient data for South Dakota were not available in order to estimate totals for this offense. However, arson statistics are reported individually for those jurisdictions reporting arson statistics in the last section of this report.)

Nationwide, a total of 99,599 arson offenses were reported by 12,750 law enforcement agencies across the country.

LOCAL AGENCY CONTRIBUTORS

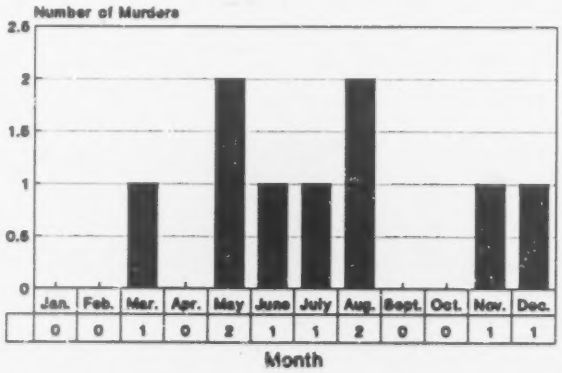
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER

1989

Murder	7
Manslaughter	4

••• 32 Agencies Reporting.

Murder By Month, 1989
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)



••• 23 Agencies Reporting.

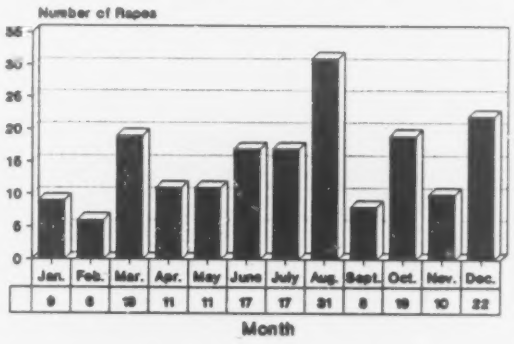
[Note: The total number of murder/manslaughters reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.]

RAPE
1989

Rape	173
Attempted Rape	18

**** 32 Agencies Reporting.*

Number of Rapes By Month
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)



**** 23 Agencies Reporting.*

{Note: The total number of rapes reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.}

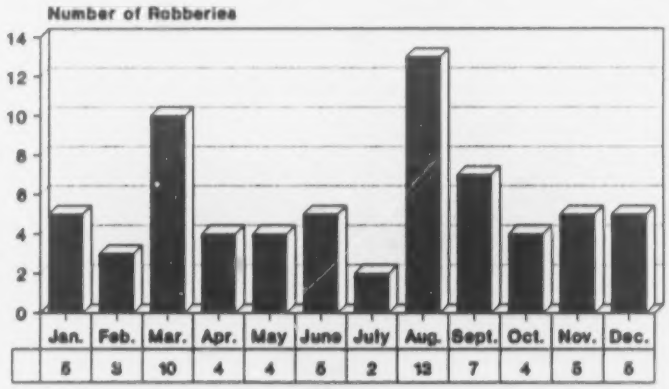
ROBBERY
1989

TYPE OF WEAPON USED

Firearm	Knife	Other	Strong-Arm
18	9	4	41

**** 32 Agencies Reporting.*

Number of Robberies By Month - 1989
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)



**** 23 Agencies Reporting.*

(Note: The total number of robberies reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

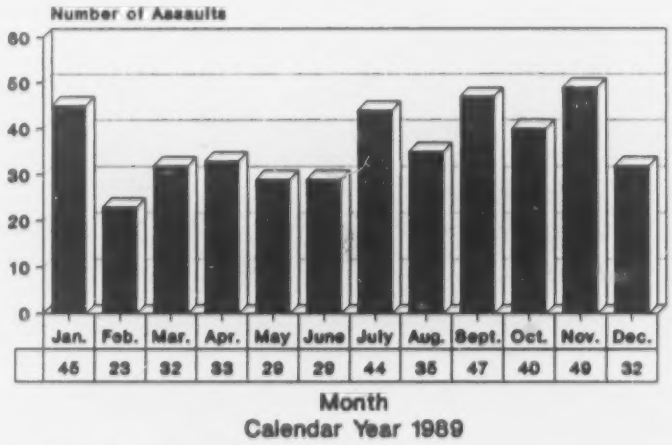
1989

TYPE OF WEAPON USED

Firearm	Knife	Other	Hands
94	126	120	140

••• 32 Agencies Reporting.

Number of Assaults By Month - 1989
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)



••• Simple Assaults are not included.

••• 23 Agencies Reporting.

(Note: The total number of aggravated assaults reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.)

BURGLARY

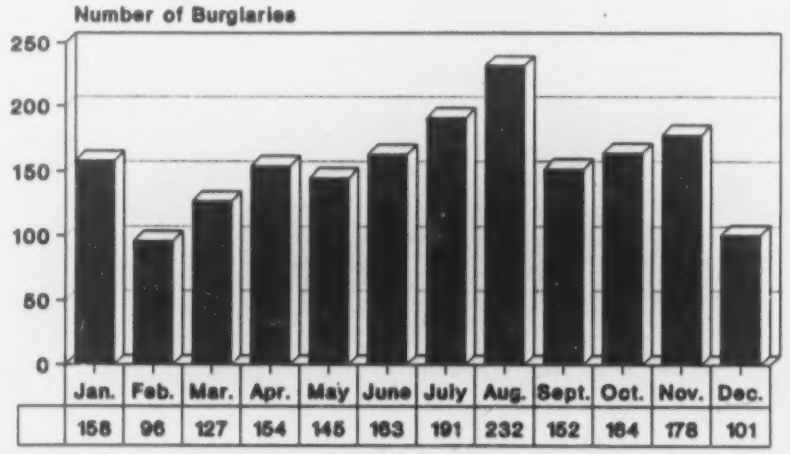
1989

TYPE OF BURGLARY

Force	No Force	Attempted
1,243	870	196

••• 32 Agencies Reporting.

Number of Burglaries By Month - 1989
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)



Month
Calendar Year 1989

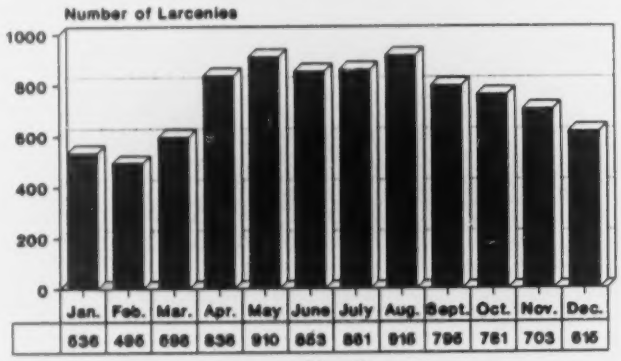
••• 23 Agencies Reporting.

(Note: The total number of burglaries reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.)

LARCENY

1989

Number of Larcenies By Month - 1989
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)



**** 23 Agencies Reporting.*

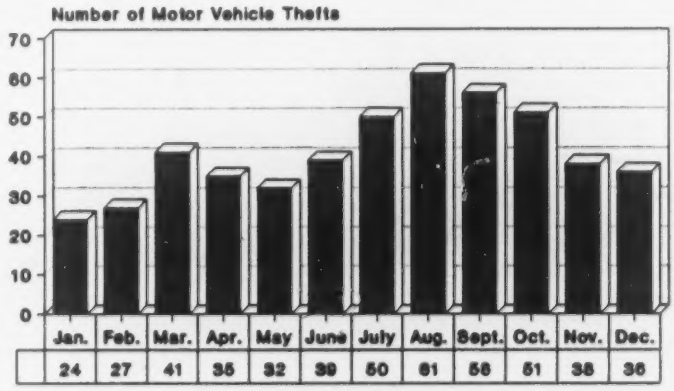
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
1989

TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Auto	Trucks/Buses	Other Vehicle
444	75	58

••• 32 Agencies Reporting.

Number of Motor Vehicle Thefts - 1989
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)



••• 23 Agencies Reporting.

(Note: The total number of motor vehicle thefts reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.)

1989

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR

CITY:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX	PERCENT CLEARED
Aberdeen	25,740	0	12	2	19	140	926	49	9	1,148	1,157	19.7
Belle Fourche	4,490	1	0	0	2	23	116	2	---	144	---	20.1
Brookings	14,440	0	4	0	4	52	378	26	---	464	---	11.2
Chamberlain	5,200	0	0	2	4	14	75	8	---	103	---	----
Huron	12,250	0	2	0	10	67	318	11	---	408	---	----
Lead	3,810	0	0	0	5	18	51	2	---	76	---	25.0
Madison	5,910	0	0	1	3	27	130	7	---	168	---	34.5
Mitchell	13,630	1	2	2	22	230	643	33	---	933	---	40.7
Mobridge	4,090	0	0	0	0	4	117	1	---	122	---	35.3
Pierre	12,890	3	5	0	96	56	380	10	1	550	551	46.2
Rapid City	55,929	2	40	26	142	487	2,688	151	33	3,536	3,569	38.9
Sioux Falls	99,610	2	93	33	192	694	3,305	172	23	4,491	4,514	32.6

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1989

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - (Continued)

CITY:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	MODIFIED CRIME INDEX	PERCENT CLEARED
Watertown	16,840	0	5	0	13	101	661	29	---	809	---	30.4
Yankton	11,630	0	3	2	12	68	388	24	2	497	499	46.9

*The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1989

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR

County:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX	PERCENT CLEARED
Aurora County	3,400	0	0	0	0	8	26	7	---	41	---	21.9
Bon Homme County	6,800	0	0	0	0	2	26	1	---	29	---	6.9
Brown County	36,800	0	3	0	1	22	84	6	---	116	---	14.7
Day County	7,600	0	0	0	0	28	7	2	---	37	---	----
Deuel County	4,900	0	1	0	0	19	30	2	---	52	---	21.2
Edmunds County	4,800	0	2	0	1	10	24	2	---	39	---	25.6
Hand County	4,600	0	1	0	0	4	26	0	---	31	---	12.9
Harding County	1,700	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	---	2	---	----
Hughes County	15,200	0	0	0	0	14	16	3	---	33	---	6.1
Jones County	1,400	0	0	0	2	7	10	2	---	21	---	47.6
Laurence County	19,700	2	1	0	5	43	69	5	---	125	---	23.2
Lincoln County	14,900	1	0	1	0	35	28	9	---	74	---	----
Lyman County	3,700	0	0	0	4	9	22	7	---	42	---	----

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1989

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - (continued)

County:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX	PERCENT CLEARED
Minnehaha County	125,500	0	3	1	17	77	192	16	1	306	307	----
Pennington County	82,000	1	23	3	27	185	449	28	5	716	721	24.9
Potter County	3,600	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	---	13	---	30.7
Sully County	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	---	5	---	----
Union County	10,600	0	1	0	12	35	45	3	---	96	---	29.2
Yankton County	18,900	0	0	0	14	30	60	2	---	106	---	----

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA CITIES
1989

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Aberdeen	25,740	1,148	4,459.9
Belle Fourche	4,490	144	3,207.1
Brookings	14,440	464	3,213.3
Chamberlain	5,200	103	1,980.8
Huron	12,250	408	3,330.6
Lead	3,810	76	1,994.8
Madison	5,910	168	2,842.6
Mitchell	13,630	933	6,845.2
Mobridge	4,090	122	2,982.9
Pierre	12,890	550	4,266.9
Rapid City	55,929	3,536	6,322.3
Sioux Falls	99,610	4,491	4,508.6
Watertown	16,840	809	4,804.0
Yankton	11,630	497	4,273.4

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every jurisdiction.

CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES - 1989

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Aurora	3,400	41	1,205.9
Bon Homme	6,600	29	426.5
Brown	36,600	116	316.2
Day	7,600	37	486.8
Deuel	4,900	52	1,061.2
Edmunds	4,800	39	812.5
Hand	4,600	31	673.9
Harding	1,700	2	117.6
Hughes	15,200	33	217.1
Jones	1,400	21	1,500.0
Lawrence	19,700	125	634.5
Lincoln	14,900	74	496.6
Lyman	3,700	42	1,135.1
Minnehaha	125,500	306	243.8
Pennington	82,000	716	873.2
Potter	3,600	13	361.1
Sully	1,800	5	277.8
Union	10,600	96	905.7
Yankton	18,900	106	560.9

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every jurisdiction.

1989 CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA CITIES WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 10,000

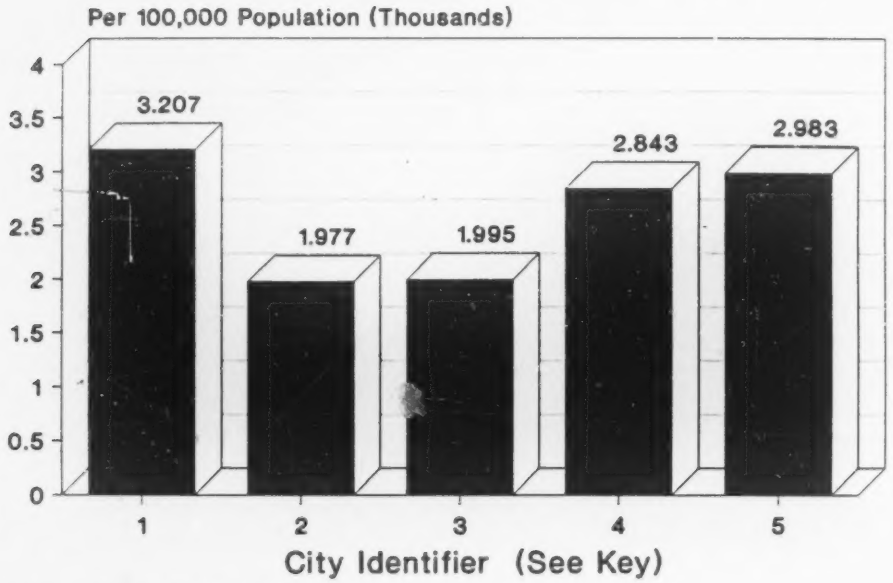


FIGURE - CRIME IN SD, 1989

KEY

1. BELLE FOURCHE (POPULATION = 4,490)
2. CHAMBERLAIN (POPULATION = 5,200)
3. LEAD (POPULATION = 3,810)
4. MADISON (POPULATION = 5,910)
5. MOBRIDGE (POPULATION = 4,098)

1989 CRIME RATES FOR SD CITIES WITH POPULATION GREATER THAN 10,000

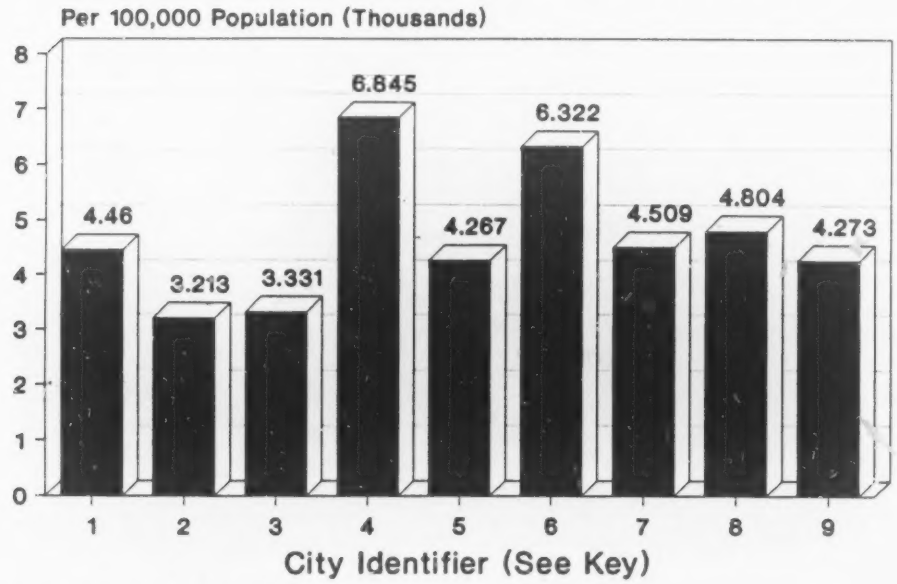


FIGURE - CRIME IN SD, 1989

KEY

1. ABERDEEN (POPULATION = 25,740)
2. BROOKINGS (POPULATION = 14,440)
3. HURON (POPULATION = 12,250)
4. MITCHELL (POPULATION = 13,630)
5. PIERRE (POPULATION = 12,890)
6. RAPID CITY (POPULATION = 55,929)
7. SIOUX FALLS (POPULATION = 99,610)
8. WATERTOWN (POPULATION = 16,840)
9. YANKTON (POPULATION = 11,630)

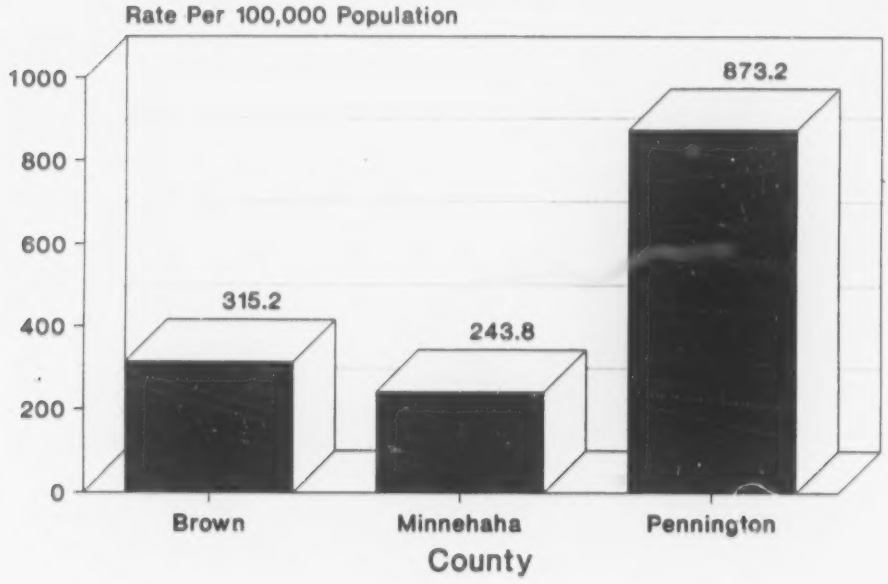
CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES - 1989

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Aurora	3,400	41	1,205.9
Bon Homme	6,800	29	426.5
Brown	36,800	116	315.2
Day	7,600	37	486.8
Deuel	4,900	52	1,061.2
Edmunds	4,800	39	812.5
Hand	4,600	31	673.9
Harding	1,700	2	117.6
Hughes	15,200	33	217.1
Jones	1,400	21	1,500.0
Lawrence	19,700	125	634.5
Lincoln	14,900	74	496.6
Lyman	3,700	42	1,135.1
Minnehaha	125,600	306	243.8
Pennington	82,000	716	873.2
Potter	3,600	13	361.1
Sully	1,800	5	277.8
Union	10,600	96	905.7
Yankton	18,900	106	560.9

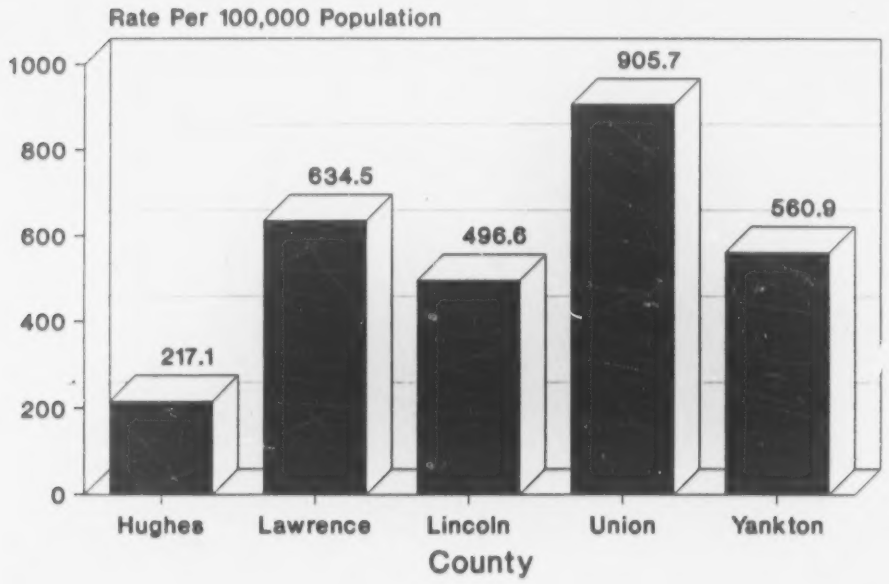
Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every city.

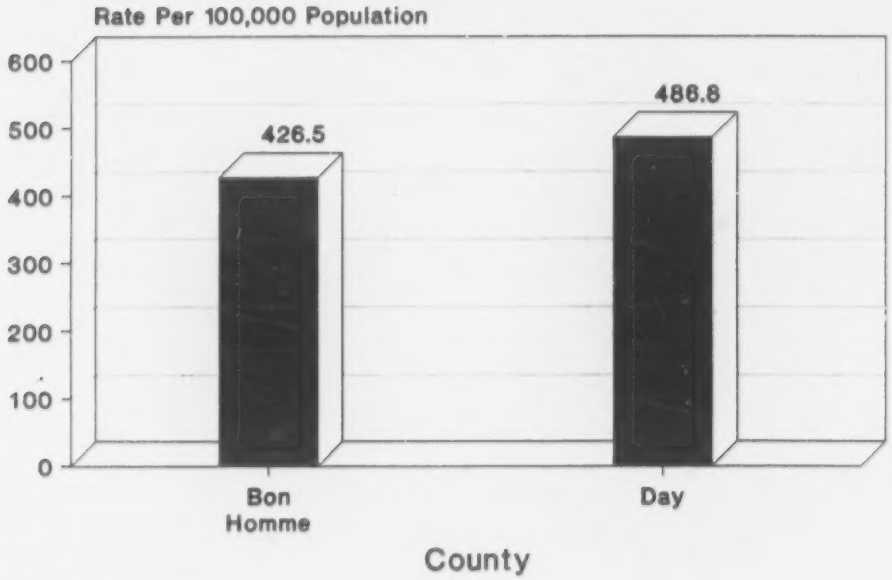
CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION



CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES 10,000 TO 25,000 IN POPULATION



CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES 5,000 TO 9,999 IN POPULATION



CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES LESS THAN 5,000 POPULATION